

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 346.]

LONDON : WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

MR. E. MIAZZI begs to inform his Friends, that all communications to him, intended to be delivered at his private residence, should be addressed to him henceforth at SYDENHAM PARK, Kent.

IRELAND AND EVANGELICAL MISSIONS.

A SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETING will be held of the Friends and Supporters of the Irish Evangelical Society, in FINSBURY CHAPEL, Moorfields, on FRIDAY, July 2nd, 1852.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR

Will take the Chair at Seven o'clock, p.m.

The Revs. GEORGE SMITH, THOMAS AVELING, J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., and THOMAS DAVIES, and a Deputation from Ireland, will attend.

The present state of Protestant Missions in Ireland will be fully explained.

All friendly to the object are invited.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

RAVEN CHAPEL, MARSHALL-ST., GOLDEN-SQUARE.

ON MONDAY, JULY 5th, 1852, the Rev. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B., will be publicly ordained Co-Pastor with the Rev. J. LEITCH, D.D., of the Church at Raven Chapel. The Rev. W. S. EDWARDS will commence the Services of the day by reading the Scriptures and Prayer. The Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN will deliver the Introductory Discourse. The Rev. HENRY ALLON will ask the usual questions. The Rev. JOHN LEITCH, D.D., will offer the Ordination Prayer. The Rev. ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D. (President of the Lancashire Independent College) will deliver the Charge to the Minister. The Service to commence at Eleven o'clock.

In the Evening of the same day the Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON will preach a Sermon to the People. Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

* A Collation will be provided at Three o'clock, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, 41, Brewer-street, Golden-square. Tickets (including Tea, &c.) 5s. each, may be obtained in the Vestry, and of Mr. KELLY, 2, Vigo-street. Early application is requested.

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VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES, No. 346.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1852.

PRICE 6d.

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cut to a desired point, took upon themselves to levy the rate. Of course, resistance was offered, and, a recusant being selected, the point at issue was first raised in the Consistory Court of London. Dr. Lushington, in giving judgment, evidently deemed the rate invalid, but felt himself bound by an opposite, though "eccentric" precedent, furnished in a case occurring forty years before, and altogether forgotten. The Queen's Bench was then applied to for a "prohibition," and in May, 1840, Lord Denman granted it, with the emphatic declaration that "this is no irregularity, which may be waived or cured, leaving the principal matter substantially complete, though attended with unusual and informal circumstances; but it is a proceeding altogether invalid, and a church-rate in nothing but the name." Carried by writ of error to the Exchequer Chamber in the following February, this judgment was confirmed; and so ended *Veley versus Burder*, being the first part of this lengthened legal drama. For its continuance we are partly indebted to Lord Chief Justice Tindal, who, in delivering the last-named judgment, suggested that it was another question whether a rate would be legal if made by a minority in concurrence with the churchwardens. These functionaries had done their work too clumsily, and so, seizing the plank thus thrown out to them, they again called together the refractory Braintree folk, who again refused the proposed rate. Thereupon, to make assurance surer, a monition from the Bishop's Court was obtained, and, another vestry being held, in July, 1841, with the like result, the churchwardens, with the minority—who were as one to five—proceeded to make the rate. And then commenced Act number two, under the title of *Veley versus Gosling*, in which case Dr. Lushington, now guided by the modern precedent supplied by the judgment in the Court of Exchequer, pronounced (in May, 1841) *against the rate*, in one of the preliminary stages of the cause. In another year, the Court of Arches had been appealed to, and this judgment was reversed by Sir Herbert Jenner Fust. Then, in February, 1847, a prohibition was applied for from the Queen's Bench, and refused; and three years after, the Court of Exchequer, by a majority of one, upheld the decision of the Queen's Bench. Then followed the appeal to the final Court—the House of Lords—argued in February last, and advanced one more stage last week.

And now, after all these legal doublings and shifting, on the judges being polled, we have just a balance of two in favour of the rate, and have to wait for the authoritative decision of three or four "law lords," which, again, is likely to be that of the barest majority!

We have not the space for following the judges in the statement of their conflicting views, but there are one or two points of note in some of them. Mr. Justice Crompton declared that there was "no authority to show that a minority had a right to treat a contumacious majority as having withdrawn from the meeting." Mr. Baron Martin said that the precedent of 1799, on which Dr. Lushington had decided, was a revival of the doctrines contended for during the church-rate agitations in the reign of Charles II, and that the absence of all authorities was conclusive against the power of the minority. On the other hand, Mr. Justice Wightman, and those who pronounced on the same side, took their stand on this position—that "the making of a rate was as much a legal obligation on the part of the parishioners as the repair of the church. In the present case, the majority refused to do what the law required them to perform. The vestry could hardly be called a deliberative assembly in making a rate, seeing that they were bound by law to make one."

We know not whether we are to be kept in suspense by the House of Lords for months, or for weeks only, but it appears that even their judgment may only have the effect of initiating another series of suits as protracted and costly as those which have already taken place; for, says Mr. Courtauld, "If the decision be against the appellants, and they are sent back to the Ecclesiastical Courts, they can run the case up again to the

Privy Council, where we may expect a decision in about ten or twelve years. If then the rate is confirmed, the case will stand thus:—after thirty years' litigation, there will be a rate to do certain specific repairs to a church that could be done once, but cannot be done now; by a certain churchwarden not now in office: on a certain constituency, one-half of whom are dead, and the other half removed!" Supposing, however, that the decision be accepted as final, we incline to think that, on whichever side it may be, those who resist the employment of coercion for compassing religious ends, will find themselves, in the long run, the gainers. If the modern doubt cast on the right of parishioners to make or to refuse church-rates as they please, be authoritatively removed, we shall probably see the right exercised with all the more vigour from its having been for some time held in abeyance. On the other hand, should Churchmen be able to wield the coveted power of levying a church-rate in every parish in the country, we may conclude, from a reference to the past, that they will make such a use of it as will just rouse indignation and provoke resistance to that pitch which will suffice for the overthrow of their entire system. And after all, are there not many Dissenters who need to have clapped upon them an occasional blister in the shape of a church-rate, to keep alive their consciousness that a State Church is an evil thing, and who, so long as its pressure is not felt upon themselves, are indifferent to the curse which it inflicts on the Church and the world at large?

But what do Churchmen think of this edifying example of the mode in which legal machinery works for the maintenance of the gospel? They have lately seen what law does for them in relation to the choice of their pastors, and here they have a companion illustration of its efficacy in the maintenance of the edifices in which they worship. They choose to appeal unto Caesar—are they satisfied with his decrees?

CATHEDRAL TRUSTS.

MR. WHISTON'S REPLY.

The hearing of the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Whiston from his dismissal by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester, was resumed and concluded on Wednesday. The rev. gentleman's reply to the speeches of counsel on the opposite side was long and closely reasoned. It was to the effect that he had not unjustly or intemperately assailed a state of things under which the proportion of monies to be received by the dean and chapter, and by the grammar boys, originally $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, was 5,500 to 1. He concluded in this impassioned strain:—

My lords, I will not dwell upon what the chapter plead as their excuse—the invincible practice of their predecessors; for, only 32 years ago, said the Bishop of London, very many of the cathedral statutes are notoriously disregarded, although every dean and canon has taken a solemn oath to keep all and every of them. So said the late Lord Melbourne—"It is scarcely worth while to preserve bodies to perform duties which they have not performed for 300 years, while only a few months ago but one voice was heard in the Commons of England against a measure conceived and accepted in the spirit of the Bishop of Exeter's declaration—that if the parties who are now members of cathedral bodies shrink from the performance of the duties assigned to them, he should be very glad to abolish those institutions altogether." And, if this be so—if institutions founded with such care—fortified with such bulwarks—confided to such guardians—provided with means so ample—furnished with resources so abundant—and placed in positions so commanding, have proved not the strongest citadels of our Zion, not the most impregnable fortresses of our Church, but her open weakness and her uncovered shame, until her very friends have been fain to swell the cry of her foes, and have almost said, "Down with them, even to the ground," my lords, if this be so—and who can deny it?—would the founders, and, if not the founders, will you—I do not say dismiss—I will not say punish me, but even breathe upon me the most subdued whisper of the faintest censure, for endeavours—hearty, sincere, and honest as they have been—to avert a catastrophe so melancholy, to prevent an overthrow so humiliating and ignominious, by making those institutions faithfully and truly what their founders had declared they meant them to be. My lords, those founders would not, and you cannot condemn me, except for an inordinate crime—a very grievous immorality. They would not, and you cannot dismiss me, except for an aggravated delinquency—a gross violation of moral integrity; and I repeat that my exertions

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

MAINTAINING THE GOSPEL BY LAW.

Of the causes célèbres which have contributed such important materials to the ecclesiastical history of recent times, the Braintree Church-rate Case has displayed signs of the most obstinate vitality. The Shore Case—the Hampden Case—the Gorham Case—the Gladstone Case—and the Whiston Case—have all been disposed of within the last five years, and some of them have made the round of the Law Courts in a few months, but the question whether the repairs of a church in a sleepy little town in Essex should be defrayed in a particular way, has been under discussion, in one form or another, exactly three times as long, and is not settled yet!

"Mr. Veley" (the pro-rate party in the case) "and myself," said Mr. Courtauld, with graphic candour, in his evidence before the committee of last session, "sometimes discuss what is the next move to be taken in this game of chess, and, on one occasion, we seriously contemplated trying to work it out upon paper. I said, 'I will give you your vicar in the chair, which is a great advantage to you; you shall be the vicar's churchwarden, and I will give you an obedient minority; give me my majority, and let it be an amenable majority, that will act under my leadership; and now let us see what move you take, and what move I take, and so trying the matter under various phases exhaust the game, and see if we can lay down any particular rule.' But I presently found it was absolutely impossible for us to predicate what the decision of Lord Denman, or any other judge, should be upon any state of facts that we presented to him, and therefore we abandoned this attempt of working our game of chess. Mr. Veley afterwards declared that when he came to make his will he should divide his property between his daughters, and to his son should bequeath the Braintree case."

This "glorious uncertainty" has been still further evidenced by the proceedings in the House of Lords on Friday last, when nine of the judges stating their opinion to be in favour, and seven against the validity of a minority-laid rate, their lordships once more adjourned the consideration of the case.

Now before adverting to the conflicting views of the judicial advisers called in by the House of Peers, let us just briefly trace the progress of these proceedings, and see if they do not furnish a rather vivid illustration of the way in which State Churchism substitutes for a simple and direct, not to say scriptural, mode of maintaining religious institutions, a complicated, tardy, extravagantly expensive, and, after all, thoroughly unsatisfactory process.

It was in June, 1836, after a happy exemption from the evil for some years, that the parishioners of Braintree, by an adjournment of the question for twelve months, refused virtually to make a church-rate. Eight days afterwards, the churchwardens of the parish, thinking to make a short

began in integrity, have been kept up in sincerity, as they are even now sustained by the consciousness of that justice which gives strength irresistible to the feeblest, and armour impenetrable to the most unprotected, while it unlocks the steel and unnerves the arm, and daunts the heart of him where conscience with injustice is corrupted. Bear with me, then, my lords, if now at the last I say that cheerfully have I spurned delight, gladly and confidently have I lived laborious days in the task (I use the words of one of the most eloquent of living men) of trying to save from the operations of time and the worst injuries of an interested malversation some of those monuments which yet remain to us of the genuine glory of our ancestors—trophies which they won in a pious and innocent warfare, and left to commemorate triumphs unmingled with sorrow, unpolluted by blood, and gained over the worst enemies of the human race—ignorance and her progeny, vice. To labour in such a cause I feel indeed a privilege; to toil in such a task I count indeed an honour; to succeed will in truth be a triumph unalloyed with any feeling of wrong, unsullied by any act of dishonour, untarnished by any word of deceit, untruth, or shame. And even, my lords, if in such a struggle I am to suffer more than I have already done,—if this suffering is by your judgment and through your agency (by whom it least should) to be put beyond reparation and denied all redress, my consolation will be that I suffer in a righteous cause—for principles which, though baffled oft, yet ever win—with the approval of my own conscience, and the deep and wide-spread sympathy of my fellow-countrymen, in the endeavour to regain for others advantages like those for which I am myself indebted to the princely giving of the same founder, and to which many of the chieftest of England's intellectual and moral hierarchy owe everything which has made their lives precious to their country and their career honourable to themselves. Refuse me not, if you have any regard for the credit of our national justice; refuse me not, I say, that equity which is granted to the meanest criminal who elects to be tried by God and his country; remembering, in the words of a great writer, "As the man who attacks a flourishing establishment writes with a halter round his neck, few will be found to attempt alterations, but men of more spirit than prudence, of more sincerity than caution, of warm, eager, impetuous temper; so that if we are to wait for improvement till the cool, the calm, the discreet part of mankind begin, till Church governors solicit, or ministers of State propose it, I will venture to pronounce that without His interposition, with whom nothing is impossible, we may remain as we are till the renovation of all things." My lords, I have done; may your judgment be such as the universal acclaim of England will at once ratify, and that still small voice which whispers in me unseen, tribunal of your own hearts, never condemn, and I have no fear or misgiving as to what that judgment will be.

The Bishop of Rochester—the presiding judge—said he would consider of his judgment.

THE BRAINTREE CHURCH-RATE CASE.

The announcement that the decision of the House of Lords would be given on Friday, drew a large attendance of persons interested. The learned Judges (says the *Times*) read their respective opinions in so low a voice that—especially as the etiquette of the House required that their lordships should address themselves to the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, and their backs were consequently turned towards the reporters' gallery—we were unable to catch the reasons for the conclusion arrived at. The results were as follow:—For the "invalidity of the rate," Mr. Justice Crompton, Mr. Baron Martin, Mr. Justice Williams, Mr. Justice Erle, and Mr. Baron Parke. The judgment of these learned judges was, therefore, in favour of the appellant in error. "For the validity of the rate," Mr. Justice Talfourd, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Baron Platt, Mr. Justice Maule, and Mr. Justice Coleridge. These learned judges were, therefore, in favour of the validity of the rate, and for the defendant in error.

Lord Tauro then said that their lordships were much indebted to the learned judges for the attention and labour they had bestowed on the case, and for the opinions which they had just delivered. As, however, the learned judges appeared to be equally divided upon the questions which had been submitted to them, he should move that those opinions should be printed, and the further consideration of the matter be adjourned.

The motion was agreed to.

SHAMEFUL WASTE OF MONEY BY A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.—A weekly contemporary remarks:—"A most reckless piece of expenditure of money has just taken place by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—a society which collects large sums annually from the public, for the avowed purpose of sending missionaries to the colonies and dependencies of the English Crown. The society has just completed 150 years of its existence, and in order that a great show might be made at a celebration which was got up at Westminster Abbey, last Tuesday, they invited two bishops from America, paying their expenses to England and back again, as well as their expenses during their residence in London. Now, as these right rev. prelates came over in the best places that could be provided for them, and as they have been sumptuously housed and fed during their stay in London, the expense could not have been less than a couple of hundred pounds, on the most moderate calculation, and this to be defrayed from the funds of the society, subscribed by the public for an entirely different purpose. All this was done to make a show, and yet even the bishop of the diocese was not present at the ceremony."

COLONIAL BISHOPS.—A Parliamentary paper, procured by Lord Brooke, M.P., was printed by order of the House of Commons, of the number of colonial bishops, with their salaries, and whence derived. The Bishop of Quebec has £1,990, which includes the salary to the bishop as rector of the parish; the

Bishop of Toronto, £1,250; the Bishop of Montreal, £800; the Bishop of Nova Scotia, £550; the Bishop of Fredericton, £1,000; the Bishop of Newfoundland, £1,200; the Bishop of Rupert's Land, £700; the Bishop of Jamaica, £3,000; the Bishop of Barbadoes, £2,700; the Bishop of Antigua, £2,000; the Bishop of Guyana, £2,000; the Bishop of Sydney, £1,500; the Bishop of Melbourne, £500, and £333 6s. 8d.; the Bishop of Newcastle, a similar amount; the Bishop of Adelaide, £800; the Bishop of Tasmania, £800, and £200 for house allowance; the Bishop of New Zealand, £1,200; the Bishop of Cape Town, £800; the Bishop of Colombo, £2,000; the Bishop of Victoria, £1,000; and the Bishop of Gibraltar, £1,200. Some of the salaries are paid by the Imperial Parliamentary vote, some out of the colonial funds and Colonial Bishoprics Fund, the consolidated funds, and, in two instances, partly by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and the salary of the Bishop of New Zealand (£1,200 a-year) is made up by £600 voted by the Imperial Parliament, and £600 by the Church Missionary Society to the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

TRACTARIANISM AT SHOREHAM.—The forms adopted by the Vicar of New Shoreham at the parish church partake so largely of those commonly deemed Popish that a very considerable number of the parishioners have established a free church in Shoreham. Amongst the Protestants thus driven from their parish church was Mr. William Clayton, who for fifty years had been an adherent of the Established Church. On the 16th Mr. Clayton died, universally respected, and his family naturally desired that he should be buried in the burial-ground of the parish church. To the infinite disgust of the people, it was understood Mr. Wheeler, the vicar, intended to refuse to permit the body to be taken into the church, and the friends of the deceased obtained legal advice on the point. On the 21st of June, after due notice, the funeral cortège arrived at the gate of the church-yard, where one of the vicar's curates met the corpse, walked before it to the church door, and then went to the grave. Some persons present, however, threw open the church doors and the corpse was taken inside, but the curate, though earnestly entreated, would not come into the church. After waiting in the church for half an hour the friends of the deceased were obliged to take the corpse to the vault, where the curate read a part of the burial-service. The vicar himself did not appear, but the curate said he could not do otherwise than obey the vicar's orders. The town and neighbourhood are in a ferment; meetings are being held to memorialize the bishop of the diocese, and to petition the House of Lords upon the subject.—*Daily News.*

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE.—Mr. John Vernon, of Blandford, has just lost an American clock, four chairs, six cane-street chairs, Brussels carpet, two trays, and six dish mats, valued at £4 or £5, for a church-rate of 13s. 8d. Addressing the inhabitants of Blandford, he says—"The following illustration of the spirit and acts of a *religious Establishment* is laid before the Christian public, that it may be enabled to judge of the scriptural pretensions of such a system: and to show that there is no law, however unjust, tyrannical, or mischievous, but will find abettors, whose devotion to the service of their ecclesiastical system will only find a fitting parallel in that of the *Indian Thug*, who strangles his victim to propitiate his *Deity*, whilst the *English devotee* distrains the goods of Dissenters, and sells them to uphold his rapacious idol."

ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.—It has been officially notified that "the Roman Catholic Provincial Synod of England" will be opened on Tuesday next, the 6th of July, at St. Mary's College, Oscott.

VINDICATION OF THE RIGHT OF MEETING.—On Monday afternoon a large open-air meeting was held in Bonner's Fields, to take into consideration the late act of the Government, in having suddenly suppressed the open-air discussions in that locality. W.A. Hows, Esq., occupied the chair. The popular candidates, Messrs. Thompson, Ayrton, and Newton, attended, and addressed the meeting. Mr. Thompson said, he trusted that whoever might represent them in the next Parliament, would make it their business to move for every title of evidence upon which this arbitrary and illegal step had been taken. Mr. C. F. Nicholls moved, and Mr. J. Savage seconded, the following resolution:—

That this meeting, composed of persons of all shades of religious and political opinions, hereby testify to the peaceful and orderly assemblage of her Majesty's subjects, in Bonner's-fields, on Sundays, for several years past, such assemblages having met to discuss questions affecting their social improvement, to advance the cause of temperance, and to hear addresses influencing their earthly amelioration and their eternal welfare. That these quiet and calm assemblages have, without any caution given or warning used, been suddenly suppressed by the presence of a body of mounted and armed police, who will neither permit persons reasonably to converse together, nor arrest them when thus engaged, but arbitrarily listen to, interrupt, and separate such persons, without assigning a reason, or giving them the opportunity of trying the question by law. That this meeting considers the capricious and unexampled interference of the police a dangerous infringement on the right of public speech afforded by the common law of England, and is determined to make a stand against an act that is at once aggressive, illiberal, and unconstitutional.

The resolution having been carried with acclamation, Dr. Oxley moved, and Mr. Thornton Hunt seconded, a resolution to the effect that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Home Secretary with a copy of the preceding resolution; which was unanimously agreed to, and a vote of thanks having been awarded to the Chairman, the large and most orderly meeting dispersed.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

We last week referred to the placards, &c., issued by the Anti-state-church Association, for wide distribution during the continuance of electioneering excitement. We now give entire the contents of one of the handbills, and of the smaller placard:—

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES AND ELECTORS.

If the Legislature derives its authority and its resources from the people without reference to their religious opinions, is it just that it should place one sect in a position of superiority over the rest, by "establishing" it?

If, as Lord John Russell has said, "the denial of privileges is persecution: persecution of the same nature as the violent persecutions which, in former days, were carried on by the faggot and the axe," is not the setting up of a dominant Church, which gives exclusive privileges to its members, an act of persecution against all who do not belong to it?

It is urged that the people have such natural dislike to religion, that they will not voluntarily provide for themselves religious instruction, and that, therefore, Parliament must do it for them. Yet Parliament is elected by irreligious to a much larger extent than by religious persons; and though it has committed to it the spiritual interests of the nation, many of its members are irreligious, and all *may* be so;—is not that a very absurd arrangement?

Is it not a still greater absurdity that the Houses of Lords and Commons—which consist of Protestants and Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, Trinitarians and Unitarians, Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Quakers, members of other religious bodies, and of men who belong to none—should make laws for the Church of England, and the Church of Scotland—from which, of course, a large number of them dissent—and of the doctrines and forms of which many of them are altogether ignorant?

Yet is not this a necessary consequence of having a Church Establishment at all? For

Would it not be politically wrong, because dangerous to public liberty, to give—what the *Puseyites* demand—the right of self-government to a Church endowed with national property, and maintained by act of Parliament?

Do not Churchmen themselves declare that the Church of England requires a thorough reformation—that its doctrines and discipline are confused and doubtful—its members divided in opinion—its dignitaries and clergy in bitter antagonism—and its revenues unequally administered, or scandalously misappropriated?

Is not Parliament avowedly incompetent to make the requisite changes, and, even if competent, unwilling to undertake the task?

If, then, Parliament cannot and will not properly manage Church affairs, and if the Established Churches cannot claim the right of self-government while they form part of the State machinery—what is to be done?

Are the Churches to become more grossly corrupt—more inefficient—and to abound more and more in contradictions and absurdities? Or,

Will it not be wiser and safer—better for the Churches themselves, and for the religion they teach—for them to be separated from the State, and—relinquishing all State pay, honours, and privileges—to support themselves as other religious bodies do, and so to possess the power of regulating their own affairs?

If other religious bodies maintain their institutions without the help of the State, why should not the Church of England—which boasts that it embraces all the great, the wealthy, and the fashionable—do the same? And if it cannot, but would fall to pieces when it ceased to be a State Church, is it really worth sustaining?

If it be true, as is declared, that the abolition of a Legislative provision for religious worship would lead to infidelity and irreligion, how is it that in the United States, where there is no State Church, the means of religious instruction exist to a far larger extent than in our own country, which has had a State Church for centuries?

Candidates! These are questions which must soon be discussed by every intelligent and independent constituency. Events are forcing them on public attention, and no used-up common-places about "our glorious constitution in Church and State," and "firm attachment to our Protestant Church," and no depreciation of "extreme views," "violent changes," and "abstract speculations," will stave off a searching inquiry into the relationship which the State should sustain to the religious opinions and feelings of the people.

Electors! Do not allow candidates to evade these important matters, by glib generalities, intended either to conceal their own ignorance or to impose upon you. The interests of religion and morality, of social peace and political advancement, are all involved in this great controversy. Take it, therefore, into your own hands, and decide it at the hustings, by selecting men conscious of its importance, able to grapple with its difficulties, and prepared to carry it to a triumphant issue.

NO MORE "RELIGIOUS LIBERTY."

Indeed! Why not? Have we too much of it? or, Are we tired of what we have? Assuredly not. Of that which is worthy of the name, we have far too little, but the sham "religious liberty" to which the majority of Whig, Tory, and Radical candidates profess attachment ought to be rejected and denounced.

"Let us," said Lord John Russell, in advocating the admission of Jews into Parliament, "complete the great edifice of religious freedom!" So that, *minus* Jewish disabilities, we already, in the estimation of Whig statesmen, enjoy full "religious liberty." Yet **WHAT ARE THE FACTS?**

Why the Legislature, which derives its authority and resources from men holding all kinds of religious opinions, "establishes" one sect "by law" as the "National Church," and only "tolerates" the rest. The doctrines of the favoured denomination are declared to be true,† and all others to be false. It is endowed with *national property* worth millions! To repair its edifices, wash the vestments of its ministers,

* See Hinton's "Test of Experience; or, the Voluntary Principle in the United States."

† The Earl of Derby lately described the Church of England as "the depository of religious truth."

and even to provide wine for its celebration of the Lord's Supper, Church-rates, and other exactions, are levied on Protestant Dissenters, on Roman Catholics, on Jews, and even on Infidels, who may be stripped of their goods or incarcerated in gaol. Archbishops and Bishops sit in Parliament, and have "territorial titles" and rights, and the property and persons of all Englishmen are subject to the jurisdiction of their Courts, which administer laws disgraceful to an enlightened age.

The State clergy alone can occupy certain public offices, and are invested with legal privileges and distinctions which give them an unjust ascendancy over other religious teachers, whom they arrogantly denounce as unauthorized intruders. It is to put fees into their pockets that Dissenting ministers are not allowed to officiate in parish burial-grounds, and that in cemeteries the invidious distinctions which divide the living are perpetuated among the dead. All who will not subscribe to the dogmas of the Establishment are denied the advantages of the national universities and of many educational and benevolent institutions, and are also excluded, practically, or by law, from numerous posts of honour and emolument, or oaths and declarations are exacted from them as safe-guards of "the rights, privileges, and possessions,"* and as a homage to the pretensions of the dominant Church. State-Churchmen even enjoy the petty privilege of exemption from excise duties in building their places of worship and printing their prayer-books, while Dissenters for their chapels and formularies pay the uttermost farthing!

And this is the system which is supported by three-fourths of the candidates who tell us they are for "religious liberty" and "the rights of conscience!" Some of them, it is true, are ready to remove or modify its more repulsive features, but they refuse to strike at the root of the evil. *What we require and ought to demand is perfect religious EQUALITY.* Let the State protect all men in the profession and exercise of their religious belief, but show favour to none. Let every man, if he pleases, choose and pay for his own church and minister, and let the Government preserve a strict neutrality by refusing to pay or patronise any religious denomination. The "religious liberty" which embraces this idea is worth struggling for, while that which excludes it is "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare!"

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

MILL-HILL GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

The first half-yearly session of the year 1852 was brought to a close on Wednesday last, the 23rd inst. An unusually large number of the friends and supporters of the institution, including a very considerable proportion of the "old pupils," assembled at Mill-hill at an early hour.

The proceedings of the "public day" were conducted under the presidency of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, who arrived from town in time to occupy the chair during the distribution of the principal prizes.

The company, with the committee and officers of the school, assembled in the chapel soon after eleven o'clock, when the Rev. S. S. England, the chaplain, commenced the services of the day by giving out a version of the 8th Psalm, and the Rev. Dr. Harris, President of New College, offered prayer. An address was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cox, to the parents, pupils, and assembled friends, which was followed by the subjoined recitations:—

H. W. Eve and J. Maidlow Greek .. Dialogue from the Prometheus Vinctus of Aeschylus.
Firmin and Pate .. English .. Henry IV. and Prince Henry.—Shakspeare.
R. Dawson Latin .. Agricola to his soldiers.—Tacitus.
W. L. Ford English .. The Emigrants.—Campbell.
Sabine French .. Le Meunier Sans Souci.—Andrieux.
Firmin English .. Horatius.—Macaulay.
W. Nash German .. The Ring of Polydore.—Schiller.
Titchmarsh Richard II.
W. Nash Norfolk.
Barracough Hereford.
R. Dawson John of Gaunt.—Shakspeare.
Sabine English.. Havoc in History.—Anon.
Vaizey and Carter Address to Mummy and Reply.—Horace Smith.
J. Maidlow A Mother's Address to her Son.—Anon.

Dr. William Smith then presented the reports of the Examiners for the past half-year, which gave an exceedingly satisfactory account from the Rev. W. Cook, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, in Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Natural Philosophy; from P. F. Merlet, Esq., Professor at University College, in French; and from W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., Ph.D., the Rev. P. Smith, B.A., and the Rev. R. Redpath, M.A., in Classics. In Classics, during the past half-year, the first or highest class had read the First Book of Thucydides, and the Prometheus Vinctus of Aeschylus, and the German and Agricola of Tacitus; the Second, the Fourth, and Fifth Books of the Iliad of Homer, and the Jurgurthine War of Sallust; the third, Xenophon's Anabasis and the Aeneid of Virgil; the fourth, the Greek Delectus and Caesar de Bello Gallico. In Mathematics, the more advanced pupils had been exercised in the Sixth Book of Euclid, Quadratics, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression, the Binomial Theorem, Plane Trigonometry, and the different branches of Popular Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. The two pupils most advanced had studied Conic Sections and Statics, while Astronomy had been taught progressively to every pupil.

* Earl of Derby.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. England to present to the following pupils the prizes in the department of

SCRIPTURAL INSTRUCTION.

Certificate of Honour	H. W. Eve, Maldon.
1st Biblical prize	R. Dawson, Lancaster.
2nd do.	J. Maidlow, London.
3rd do.	H. Laming, London.
4th do.	J. R. Vaizey, Camberwell.
5th do.	A. H. Lees, Oldham.
6th do.	W. L. Ford, London.

Thomas Priestley, Esq., the head master, then presented the following prizes:—

CLASSICS.

Certificate of Honour	H. W. Eve, Maldon.
1st Classical prize	J. Maidlow, London.
2nd do.	W. H. Peckey, Langham.
3rd do.	H. P. Ibstock, Poyle.
4th do.	Barracough, Sheffield.
5th do.	J. Devenish, Frome.
6th do.	W. Seymour, Oldham.
7th do.	F. Nash, Royston.
8th do.	Hoole, London.

MATHEMATICS, INCLUDING ARITHMETIC.

1st Certificate of Honour	H. W. Eve, Maldon.
2nd do.	J. P. Ashton, Putney.
3rd do.	J. Maidlow, London.
1st Mathematical prize	R. Dawson, Lancaster.
2nd do.	J. F. Titchmarsh, Royston.
3rd do.	Barracough, Sheffield.
4th do.	J. R. Vaizey, Camberwell.
5th do.	W. L. Ford, London.
6th do.	Spalding, Kentish Town.

EXAMINER'S PRIZE FOR ACCURACY.

1st Certificate of Honour	H. W. Eve, Maldon.
2nd do.	R. Dawson, Lancaster.
1st French prize	E. P. Sabine, Bristol.
2nd do.	J. P. Ashton, Putney.

GERMAN.

Certificate of Honour	H. W. Eve, Maldon.
1st German prize	R. Dawson, Lancaster.
2nd do.	J. P. Ashton, Putney.

GEOGRAPHY.

1st Certificate of Honour	H. W. Eve, Maldon.
2nd do.	J. P. Ashton, Putney.
1st Prize	Conway James, Newport.
2nd do.	H. Laming, London.
3rd do.	F. D. Bull, Newport Pagnell.

GENERAL HISTORY AND ENGLISH.

1st Historical Prize	H. W. Eve, Maldon.
2nd do.	T. A. White, Cowes, Isle of Wight.
3rd do.	A. H. Lees, Oldham.
4th do.	T. W. Cubitt, Muswell-hill.

WRITING.

1st Prize	H. F. Cooke, Brixton.
2nd do.	H. Hoole, London.

DRAWING.

Major Prize	J. P. Ashton, Putney.
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Prizes for general diligence and good conduct were also presented to John Seymour, of Oldham; Reynolds, of Bristol; W. S. Buckley, of Ashton-under-Lyne; Richmond, of Chorley; Fane, of Leghorn; Howard, of Dursley; Davies, of Richmond; Williams, of Pontypool; and Roberts, of Manchester; and, in accordance with the wish of the venerable Treasurer, Thomas Piper, Esq., that whenever a pupil should have received six certificates of honour, his distinguished merit should be recognised by a distinct prize, Henry Weston Eve and John Perkins Ashton were each presented with an additional prize.

At the conclusion of these interesting proceedings, the very numerous company adjourned to the hall, where an abundant and elegant collation had been provided by the committee. After dinner, the Lord Mayor proposed "The Queen," with all the honours, the whole assembly standing, and singing the first verse of the National Anthem. His lordship then proposed "The health of H.R.H. Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family." The Rev. Dr. Campbell proposed "Prosperity to Mill-Hill," coupling with it the name of the esteemed Treasurer, which was acknowledged by Mr. T. Piper, jun. Josiah Conder, Esq., proposed the health of the Committee, to which Edward Edwards, Esq., responded, and gave the healths of the chaplain and head-master, which were severally acknowledged by those gentlemen. The Rev. Thomas Binney, whose improved health was the subject of repeated congratulation, proposed the health of the Lord Mayor; and his lordship, in reply, referred to his deep interest in the school on public grounds, and as the place of education of two generations of his own family. The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Examiners," to which Dr. William Smith responded, and proposed "The Old Pupils," which was acknowledged by Charles Finch Foster, Esq., the Mayor of Cambridge. Mr. Binney proposed "The Ladies," and called upon Dr. Harris to return thanks. The company then joined their youthful friends, and concluded a delightful and deeply-interesting "public day," in the grounds of the institution.

The school re-opens August the 2nd.

WORKING MEN'S EDUCATIONAL UNION.—A social meeting of the founders and friends of this institution was held on Wednesday evening, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars; the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell in the chair. The walls of the room were hung with the various productions of the Union since its establishment in March—thirty diagrams, representing some of the most interesting of the Nineveh sculptures, including a few cuneiform inscriptions; and twenty-two astronomical illustrations, embracing the most recent discoveries. The charts, which reflect great credit on the artist, are four feet by three, printed on calico, by the zincographic process, and afterwards coloured

with a brush. Tea was served at six o'clock, and the chair taken at seven. A hymn having been sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. R. H. Herschell, the chairman delivered an excellent speech. Benj. Scott, Esq., secretary, after reading letters of apology from Dr. Layard and several clergymen and ministers, explained, negatively, that the society did not meddle with the vexed question of education, neither did it interfere with private publishers, or religious book societies, its intention being not to publish books or provide lectures, except in cases where no work existed on a particular subject, or in poor districts in which no lecturer could be found. Affirmatively, it intended to promote the education of male and female adults, telling them how to promote their health and happiness, endeavouring to develop their intellects, and while attracting them by science pointing them to a nobler and better existence. The aim was threefold—to promote the delivery of popular lectures, the institution of village libraries, and the formation of mutual instruction classes, for the familiar explanation of the subjects discussed in the lectures to those who might not altogether understand them. Since the commencement of the Union, on the 2nd of March last, £850 had been received, and expended on diagrams and preliminary arrangements. About £1,600 were required, to complete a large number of diagrams, the sale of which, it was calculated, would soon repay the capital, and the operations of the society would then rapidly increase. The Rev. C. B. Gribble spoke to the subject of "Philanthropy," and referred particularly to the importance of inculcating the duties of domestic life. The Rev. W. Foster addressed the meeting on "The Oneness of the Church, and the unity which should subsist among its members, in order to co-operate for the welfare of men;" and was followed by the Rev. John Weir, upon "Science, Literature, and Wisdom, brought to the Redeemer's Feet." A. Brown, Esq., Chamberlain, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which passed by acclamation. The proceedings terminated with prayer.

ALDERSGATE-STREET EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.—A social meeting of the members and friends of this excellent specimen of self-supporting educational associations was held on Thursday evening. Mr. Partridge, of Paternoster-row, presided. Mr. J. A. Miles (whose liberality and exertions greatly assisted in starting the institution) made a statement of its position; and addresses on appropriate topics were delivered by Mr. W. Wilks and others.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The forty-ninth anniversary of this institution took place on Thursday. The annual meeting was held at the seminary in the afternoon, J. G. Stapleton, Esq., in the chair. The Rev. T. Timpson offered prayer, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Tyler, Nunn, Stallybrass, Timpson, Watson, and Ransom, and by J. H. Mann, Esq., and H. W. Dobell, Esq. The annual sermon was preached in the evening at the Old Gravel-pits Meeting, Hackney, by the Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster.

AIRDALE COLLEGE.—An anniversary celebration was held in the college library, on Wednesday. The chair was occupied by Samuel Smith, Esq., the mayor of Bradford. The senior class having left the college at Christmas, there was but one essay read, which was by Mr. Shawcross, on "The Christian Atonement." The annual address to the students was delivered by the Rev. John Glendinning, of Huddersfield. The reports of the examiners were discriminating and satisfactory. The general report stated, that the session began with twenty-two students, and that there were still twenty, besides seven candidates. The treasurer's account showed a balance in hand of about £170. The speakers to the resolutions of the business meeting were the Revs. J. Gregory, T. Scales, J. G. Miall, E. Mellor, M.A., J. Buckley, J. Harrison, S. Goodall, J. Glyde, J. Reeve, R. Skinner, Professor Scott, and Messrs. B. Harrison, J. Clapham, J. Baldwin, J. Crossley, T. Burnley, B. Kenion, J. Smith, J. Rawson, R. Patterson, and J. P. Clapham, Esqrs. The annual sermon was preached in the evening at Salem chapel, by the Rev. Richard Skinner, of Huddersfield.

MORTIMER-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On Sunday, the 20th inst., the church under the care of the Rev. Thomas T. Lynch, lately meeting at Blagrove's Concert Room, Mortimer-street, assembled for the first time at the Independent Church, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square. The congregations, morning and evening, were encouragingly large.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, CROSS-STREET, ISLINGTON.—This beautiful and commodious building was opened for Divine worship yesterday. The services of the day were very interesting, the congregation good, and the contributions in aid of the building fund liberal. Rev. W. Brock preached in the morning, and the Rev. John Stoughton in the evening. After the morning service dinner and tea were provided in the old chapel, Islington-green, over which S. M. Peto, Esq., was expected to preside. In his absence, John Barnett, Esq., took the chair. The Rev. G. B. Thomas, minister of the place, gave an outline of the circumstances which had led to the accomplishment of the long-desired object—the erection of a new place of worship. Several ministers and friends took part in the proceedings, and the kind feelings expressed must have been very encouraging to the pastor, deacons, and people. The chapel, which reflects great credit upon the architect, John Barnett, Esq., has cost a little more than £3,000, out of which sum about £1,000 has been collected and promised.

KETTERING.—The Rev. William Robinson, who has been pastor of the Baptist church here for twenty-two years, being about to remove to Cambridge, a public meeting was held in the chapel on Thursday

evening, Thomas H. Gotch, Esq., banker, in the chair, when the Rev. T. Toller, Independent, expressed in marked terms his esteem and affection for Mr. Robinson, and the regret he felt at his removal. Mr. Wallis, senior, deacon of the church, in a feeling and impressive address, presented Mr. Robinson with a purse containing seventy guineas. John D. Gotch, Esq., followed, and presented Mr. Robinson with Johnson's *Physical Atlas*, value ten guineas. Messrs. Miller and James, as deacons of the church, and Mr. Adams, as representing the Sunday Schools, expressed similar sentiments. Mr. Robinson, in his reply, stated that nothing but the conviction of duty led him to leave Kettering.

KING-STANLEY.—On Tuesday services were held here in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. J. Lewis as pastor of the Baptist church. In the afternoon the Rev. B. Parsons, of Ebley, delivered an address on the nature of a Christian church; and the Rev. T. Thomas, President of Pontypool College, and pastor of the minister, delivered the charge. In the evening the Rev. W. G. Lewis, of Cheltenham, preached.

NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, GOSPORT.—The above chapel, having undergone extensive alterations and repairs, was re-opened on the 16th, when sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A.; and on the following Sabbath by the Rev. J. W. Richardson, Tottenham-court-road chapel. Towards the reduction of a previous debt, and the expenses of the alterations, £280 have been raised.

HAWS, YORKSHIRE.—A New Congregational chapel was opened at this Home Missionary station, on Thursday, the 10th. In the afternoon, a service was held in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. A. C. Wood, late of Peterhead, as pastor of the church, when the Rev. J. W. Massie, D.D., addressed the pastor; and Rev. C. H. Bateman, of Hopton, the church and congregation. At the close of this service, a public tea-meeting was held in the school-room, when nearly 250 sat down. In the evening, Dr. Massie preached to a crowded audience. Services were also engaged in alternately, from the 11th to the 14th, by the Rev. Messrs. Bateman, Harrop, and Wood. The collections in aid of the building fund amounted to £23 10s.

BOLTON.—Mr. William Hope Davison, of Cheshunt College, having accepted a call from the church assembling in Duke's-alley Chapel, Bolton, Lancashire, will enter on his pastoral duties on Sunday, July 18th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION FOR EUROPEAN FREEDOM.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

Sir,—Please to apply the enclosed stamps for the shilling subscription in aid of "European Freedom." Of course this is rather as evidence of our sympathy with the general object, than any tangible support to it. But we do this the more readily on account of the two names which are definitely affixed to the fund, considering that its wise application is thereby ensured. And though these dignified leaders of the popular cause may not think, with us, that the cause of liberty can never be permanently advanced by the sword, yet they are, doubtless, conscious that change to be effectual must be co-extensive with conviction, and that the only truly successful antagonist of despotism is enlightenment; believing that their operations will mainly proceed upon this basis, we are anxious, by contributing our fraction, to testify our sympathy with them. We give it as a token that our hope is not extinct, that Hungary, and especially Italy, may yet, in the lifetime of their valued leaders, see the establishment of institutions, which shall realize their life-long hopes, and in their successful operation prove the practical truth of the generous and energetic ideas by virtue of which their names ever throb in the heart of European democracy.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM MARTIN WOOD, and
EDMUND O. GILPIN.

Wakefield, June 23rd, 1862.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.—A bazaar in aid of the funds of this excellent charity was held, on Friday and Saturday, in the large suite of rooms of the London Tavern. The attendance was large on both days, and upwards of £500 worth of goods were sold, the whole of the proceeds of the sale going to the funds; so that, altogether, the enterprise will realize about £700 to the charity. The total sum required for the new building at Stamford-hill is £10,000; and not quite half that amount is now in hand. Another bazaar is to be held in the course of the summer. The asylum was instituted, it will be remembered, in the year 1844, on liberal principles, for the purpose of relieving fatherless children, without respect to age, sex, place, or party. In the short space of seven years, the Board have received on the foundation 178 children, and they have now under their care 101; but the numbers earnestly craving admission have been fourfold greater than those actually received to the benefits of the charity. The committee are now at a rental of £220 per annum, and they could not be justified in making any improvements and enlargements on property in which they have no permanent interest. Therefore, at as early a period as possible, the Board propose to erect a suitable asylum for the accommodation of not less than 200 orphans, sufficiently near to London for convenience, and yet so distant as to secure the best air.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of this association was held on Thursday last, at the chapel, Aldermanbury Postern. The object of the meeting being merely to diffuse a knowledge of the principles and proceedings of the society, and of the present position of the educational question in its relation to the State, no resolutions were moved. The chair was filled by William Carlile, Esq., who, in opening the business, furnished some account of the position of the association. The two Normal Schools, he said, were rapidly increasing, and would open, after the approaching recess, nearly, if not quite full.

He was followed by the Rev. J. Chapman Davie, who, in a lucid and energetic address, expatiated on the distinctive features of the association.

The Rev. Henry Richard spoke next. He denounced, with earnest eloquence, the existing educational schemes, which taxed all creeds to endow, in some instances, downright error; and whilst repudiating the narrow bigotry that desired to appropriate a common fund to the exclusive use of its own denomination, he demonstrated that conscience was grievously wronged when men of one particular form of faith were compelled, as they were under the present system, to support other forms to which they could not subscribe. By way of illustration, he referred to a Report of the Catholic Poor Schools, in which the aid received by them from Government was gratefully acknowledged. The Committee reiterated their determination ever to apply it in accordance with the principles of the Catholic Church, without reference to public opinion, or the animadversions of their opponents. He read further extracts, showing that a part of the grant had been devoted to the purchase of images, "Virgins" and "Madonnas," as they were styled; the use of which was described as having been highly salutary!

The Secretary (Mr. Allport) gave a brief history and analysis of the existing State scheme of Education, dwelling particularly on its recent modifications, and showing the danger of relying on any Governmental measure; especially whilst it remained in the hands of those who, in the judgment of the late Premier, "did not know that they had any opinions at all."

Mr. G. W. Alexander dwelt on the blessings of a religious education, and particularly adverted to some facts mentioned by the Chairman as to the moral and spiritual destitution of the metropolis.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to the minister and trustees of the chapel, terminated the meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THE NEW CHARTER.

The following Report has been presented by the Committee of the Senate, appointed to consider this matter. Our readers will remember that the committee consisted of the Chancellor (Lord Burlington), the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Shaw Lefevre), Lord Montagle, Sir James Graham, Mr. Grote, Dr. Arnott, Mr. George Cornwall Lewis, and Mr. Senior :—

We, the Committee directed by the Senate to report our opinion whether the change suggested by the Committee of Graduates, either in whole or in part, or any modification of the existing constitution of the University, can be recommended as useful and not endangering the fundamental principles on which the University of London is established, have agreed on the following Report :—

There are three fundamental principles which distinguish this University. In the first place, its charter holds forth an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education to all classes and denominations of her Majesty's subjects, "without any distinction whatsoever;" in the second place, it depends mainly on the public funds for its support; and thirdly, it is an University which does not teach by lectures, but tests by examinations.

It was created, in the words of its charter, "for the purpose of ascertaining, by means of examination, the persons who have acquired proficiency in literature, science, and art, by the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, and of rewarding them by academical degrees and marks of honour."

For this purpose the University receives candidates from such institutions as have been already "prescribed" to it, or shall hereafter be "prescribed" by the Crown.

Its duties are to define the length of study which is to be considered "a regular course of education;" to fix the subjects and times of examination; to recommend, in certain cases, to the Crown, institutions from which candidates are to be received; to appoint examiners; and to confer the degrees and marks of honour to which those examiners report the candidates entitled.

It has, therefore, no professors, no tutors, no jurisdiction over the students in the affiliated institutions. It meets from time to time, in apartments provided by the Government, to perform its important but simple duties.

Up to the present time, we believe those duties to have been, on the whole, satisfactorily performed. No complaints with respect to the conditions imposed on candidates for degrees, the conduct of the examiners, or the recommendation by the University to the Crown of the institutions from which candidates are to be received, have reached us.

We feel considerable difficulty in proposing any change in a constitution which appears to work well. And the peculiarity of that constitution increases this difficulty, by depriving us of the aid of experience.

The examples of older universities are inapplicable. They are institutions principally for the purpose, not of examination, but of education. During a long period, ending only in the present century, there were no examinations by University authority in Oxford.

The older English universities are bodies of great wealth and extensive patronage, comprehending many

persons of different classes entitled to share in their revenues, enjoying their social and literary advantages, and resident under their jurisdiction. Constitutions giving to some of these classes a part in the government of a corporation which presides over their moral and social, and intellectual, and, indeed, over their pecuniary interests, seem natural and almost necessary.

The claim of the graduates of the University of London to participate in its government does not rest on these grounds.

Those who do not intend to proceed to a second degree—and this is the case with respect to a very large majority—though they may take, and we have no doubt do take, a grateful interest in the welfare of the University—are not directly affected by its proceedings. It has done for them all that it professes to do—prescribed their period and subjects of study, examined them, and rewarded them with its degrees and honours.

Those who intend to take a further degree are directly interested in it only as respects the selection of subjects of examination and the selection of examiners, for that further degree.

To these prefatory remarks we may add, that the bulk of the graduates are allowed a very small share in the management of the affairs of the older Universities, deeply as they may be affected by it. The convocation itself is permitted to exercise the powers which it possesses only under narrow restrictions. It considers only the matters submitted to it by the governing authority, cannot discuss them except in Latin, and cannot propose an amendment. It can simply accept or reject.

We now proceed to consider the alterations in the constitution of the University which have been submitted by the committee of graduates to the Senate, and have been referred by the Senate to us.

The first proposal is, that the body corporate shall consist, not, as it does now, of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows, but of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, fellows, and graduates.

To this we see no objection: and so far as it would facilitate the grant of the Parliamentary franchise and a representation in the House of Commons to the graduates, we give to it our cordial approbation.

The second proposal is, that the graduates of a certain standing should have the right of meeting in convocation, to be called together by persons appointed by itself; and the power of regulating the place and times of its meeting, and its own proceedings; and the right of discussing any subject, and of recording its opinion thereon; but with no power of interfering with or annulling any acts of the Senate, except in the cases of surrendering or accepting a charter.

The necessary standing of the members of the proposed convocation is not absolutely defined; but the reference in the "Observations" to the analogy of the masters of arts in the older English Universities indicates a standing of three years, that being the interval in Oxford and Cambridge between the bachelors' and masters' degrees.

As the number of graduates increases at the rate of more than eighty every year, the members of convocation would soon become very numerous.

It appears to us, that a large body meeting at pleasure with no legislative or administrative functions, whose whole powers and whose whole duties would be to discuss and to adopt resolutions, would not be likely to act beneficially on the government of the University. We cannot, therefore, recommend the creation of a convocation, such as that which is proposed by the committee.

But we are anxious to meet the wishes of the graduates. We believe that in the present petition they are animated by a genuine interest in the continued success of the University, and by the desire of the personal dignity which is associated with the performance of active and honourable functions in its service. These are sentiments which, far from reprobating or discountenancing, we desire to encourage, and to which we shall be glad to afford a means of tranquil and effective manifestation; and we hope that this may be done by means of a convocation of a more limited number, and with more definite purposes and powers.

We recommend that the Senate propose to Mr. Secretary Walpole the creation of a convocation consisting of all the Masters of Arts, of all who have been, are, or shall be University scholars, and of the senior half of the doctors in medicine, and the fifty senior graduates in law.

This would afford immediately a body of about 160 persons, annually, and quickly increasing, which would include the most distinguished of the graduates, and from which no one capable of taking the degree of Master of Arts would be excluded.

We recommend that the convocation meet *de jure* twice a year, with power at each such meeting to adjourn once only; that it receive communications from the Senate, and address to them any suggestions and observations which it may think advisable.

We recommend that the Senate be empowered to summon, whenever it thinks fit, an extraordinary meeting, and be required to do so on the occasion pointed out by the committee of graduates—the surrender or acceptance of a charter. And that in such extraordinary meetings the convocation discuss only the propositions submitted to it by the Senate. And we recommend that the surrender or acceptance of a charter be the only act as to which the concurrence of convocation, either in its ordinary or in its extraordinary meetings, be necessary.

Such a change in our constitution would connect the graduates permanently with the University; would constitute them an integral part of the corporate body with some functions, honourable, though not extensive; would enable them twice in every year to express all their opinions and all their wishes on every subject connected with its management; would render their concurrence in every modification of its charter necessary; would enable their opinion to be taken as to every other matter which the Senate should think it right to submit to them; and, probably, would be a further step towards their obtaining a Parliamentary franchise.

The last proposal of the committee of graduates is, that the graduates shall have the power of submitting to the Crown lists of persons not necessarily graduates, from among whom a certain proportion of all future fellows shall be selected.

To this proposal there are two objections, each of which appears to us to be decisive.

In the first place, we believe, that the presence at the same Board of persons appointed on the opposite principles of royal nomination and popular election, is generally injurious. The experiment has been tried in

our colonies, and has not succeeded. The nominated and elected functionaries have not been found to work well together.

In the second place, the University is, as we have already remarked, mainly supported by the State. Its existence depends on a grant annually voted by Parliament. The Minister is therefore responsible for the proper application of the money, and is in duty bound to select the fittest persons to form the governing body of the University.

On these grounds we are of opinion that there are no hands to which the selection of members of the Senate can be so well confided as those of the Secretary of State, acting under the annual review of Parliament.

We believe, however, that the Senate would derive advantage from the presence of graduates who have had the experience of the University examinations, and who are intimately acquainted with the feelings of their own body. We believe, also, that the prospect of a seat in the Senate, to be obtained by honourable exertion, would be a useful stimulus both to our graduates and to our under graduates. We are of opinion, therefore, that it would be advisable that the Senate should, in their answer to Mr. Secretary Walpole, suggest the propriety of from time to time selecting graduates to fill vacancies in the Senate, and of adding to the Senate three graduates forthwith.

The following candidates have passed the examination for the degree of Master of Arts:—

BRANCH I.—Classics.

Equal. { Giles, William..... University College.
Jackson, Edward Steane .. University College.

BRANCH II.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Batty, R. Braithwaite, Gold Medal University College.

Bridge, John University College.

BRANCH III.—Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of the Mind, Political Philosophy, Political Economy.

Redford, Robert A., Gold Medal Spring Hill College.

Fitch, Joshua Girling University College.

AN OLD SCHOLAR'S PEEP AT MILL-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

ON THE PUBLIC DAY, JUNE 23RD, 1852.

It is worth while, after twenty years' absence, to visit the scenes of one's boyhood and early training, for the gratification and indulgence even of the powers of memory and association; but such a visit has other attractions, higher uses, and greater worth to the man who is disposed to meditate upon and mark his own mental, moral, and spiritual progress—to compare present realities with early dreamings—the things he has achieved with the things he once proposed to himself—the actualities of life with its boyish ideal. And, in good sooth, we must pity him who should be found a stranger to the excitement of strong, though mingled feelings—some deeply pleasurable, others profoundly humbling—within his breast on such an occasion; for insusceptibility of emotion would indicate that the commerce of life had sadly crushed the generousities of his nature, or that the corroding influence of selfish cares had poisoned the stream of his sympathies. For our own part, we must confess, that the opportunity of being present last Wednesday at the above anniversary, operated like the renewal of youth upon both body and mind; until it became, in fact, hard work to realize that all but twenty summers had sped since we were toiling at those self-same well-worn desks; keeping our prandial terms in that magnificent dining-hall; cultivating polite learning under the astute and excellent Priestley; and receiving the impress of moral principles which were to guide and govern the subsequent conduct of life. Our impressions, we say, were varied on thus again treading these classic shades; and if it were not for the danger of being betrayed into a measure of that insufferable egotism now so much in vogue, we could reveal no end of pleasant and pensive thoughts and reflections that were suggested to our minds on the occasion. This much, however, we may be pardoned for noting down, that if the outward and physical aspects of the place appeared *smaller* to us last Wednesday than they formerly presented themselves to school-boy vision when constituting our own little world, it was far otherwise with the moral, the intellectual, the religious characteristics of the institution: all of which appeared *greater* as seen from our present point of view, through the mellow, clearer medium that manhood should supply. Without being conscious of any undue predilection for the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, we left its anniversary meeting deeply convinced that in all that pertains to the judicious culture of the head and heart, and that can dignify or develop "Christian boyhood at a public school," Mill-hill furnishes the amplest and most efficient means, as well as satisfies the deepest wants of these our times.

This is not the place or occasion for a disquisition on the advantages or disadvantages of early exercising the mind by classical studies, nor for putting forth a disparaging estimate of the pursuit of physical science. One thing must have struck most observers of the tone and drift of discussions on this vexed question, namely—that those who deify classical learning are for the most part found among the men that *do not possess it*; while, on the other hand, its warmest advocates are generally those who have drank most deeply at its springs. The truth may lie midway between both extreme parties; and without wishing to take a partial view of the case, or to attach supreme and exclusive importance to the study

of dead and living languages, we have found even a slender acquaintance with them furnish, amidst the active occupations of mercantile life, sources of satisfaction and of strength—widening the intellectual horizon—making possible the appreciation of writings full of instruction, profit, and delight. Within our experience the influence of these studies has been to elevate the standard of thought and sentiment, to purify and exalt the taste, and to provide a faëry land of imagery and speculation, into which it has afforded real pleasure to retire when pressed with the wear and tear of the lower world of money-getting. Besides this, whatever may be the positive value of the furniture with which the mind has thus become invested, the very act of acquiring it has served to educate and stimulate the faculties, while its possession has redeemed from the pursuit of ignoble and unworthy purposes. In any case, it places a man on vantage ground—

"*smolliit mores, nec sinit esse feros;*"

and of what may be done through its means, by men who, in after life, cultivate with more sedulous care than we have found possible the field of elegant literature, brilliant instances are not wanting. "If these things are done in a green tree, what may be done in a dry?" It has been too much the custom with our young and well-to-do men on leaving the immediate scenes of instruction to neglect the further education of their moral and intellectual powers, on the mistaken supposition that such cultivation is incompatible with the earnest pursuit of a secular calling. So far from this being the truth, were we asked, who are the men that in the higher walks of commercial business signalize themselves as the keenest and most successful merchants?—we should reply (speaking by the card), the men who took the highest honours at their respective universities, and who have subsequently permitted no divorce to be issued between their early-loved college tendencies and the occupations of the leisure hours of maturer life. Language becomes to most men more than a mere instrument of thought; and admitting that an intimate acquaintance with its structure and symbolism does not effect everything for a man, or absolve him from the peremptory claims of other intellectual engagements, we are bold to assert that, other things being equal, familiarity with the "ipissima verba" of the great masters of antiquity, tends to widen, to strengthen, and to deepen a man's intelligent nature—and he must ever stand bereft and denuded of much that constitutes the fringe, ornament, and enamel of all literary attainment, who will be content with the non-possession of, at any rate, the results of classic lore.

But we are getting insensibly drawn into regions beyond our present purpose and limit:—having taken this hurried sketch of our "Alma Mater" from, perhaps, a too "subjective" point of view—let us turn to the "objective" side, as presenting, on the late anniversary, more interest to the general reader than the foregoing strain of remark.

All who know the site of Mill-hill School are aware that it stands in its own grounds, commanding a prospect of uncommon extent and beauty. Last Wednesday the sun shone (for the first time in this leafy June) with auspicious splendour. *Oh festus dies!* as the boys had chalked on their playground walls. Freshened by the late rains "the little hills sang for joy" clothed with emerald verdure; the richness of the foliage—the quiet loveliness of the fertile landscape—the balminess of the air—and the inspiring looks of the "Young Englanders" scattered about the grounds, conspired to present a *coup d'œil* of surpassing charm. The senses were captivated and regaled with

"*Beauty, and life, and joyances from above;*" and in the happy bearing of the assembled parents and friends (all the more numerous for the presence of the Lord Mayor), it was easy to perceive that universal pleasure was excited.

After the conclusion of the formal proceedings and festivities of the day (recorded in another column), the attractions of Nature were enjoyed without stint or tedium. A truce to talking was speedily proclaimed by common consent—some adventurous ladies having very early made their escape from oratory to the lawns and fields. Cricket, and cheerful perambulatory intercourse, occupied the rest of the afternoon; till the party broke up about dusk.—Thus ended a bright, happy day, affording no slight pleasure to the large and respectable assemblage of visitors who had come to see Mill-hill in its glory.

Of the general character of the education carried on, a most favourable impression would rest on the mind of an intelligent stranger, we take it, after witnessing the day's procedure; the signs and evidences of thoroughness in what was said and done appeared to us palpable. One word to the committee by way of friendly suggestion. Could not arrangements be made for a regularly prepared address by some man of intellectual mark, lay or clerical, on a specific topic relating to education, on Public-day? We recollect, Mr. Binney did this sort of thing well at one of these anniversaries, some years back; and, kept within brief limits, something acceptable might be presented, we should think, every year. Are there no Titans among us now—no men of athletic mind and generous heart, capable of throwing light on a given subject, cognate with the proceedings of such an anniversary? We believe there are. G. B. T.

Stroud-Green-lane, Midsummer, 1852.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved on Wednesday, in committee, for leave to bring in a second bill to enable the Church of England in the colonies to meet in synod for the purposes of ecclesiastical government. His object was to make such changes as would meet some of the minor objections to the previous bill (which was opposed by Government), and to have it printed in the corrected form, and sent out to the colonies preparatory to legislation in a future Parliament. He answered the objection of Sir J. Pakington, that the measure was opposed to the supremacy of the Crown, by saying that subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, in which that supremacy was declared, would be required in all cases, and to meet another argument of the same right hon. gentleman's he insisted that the bill would tend to strengthen, instead of to weaken and divide, the Church in the colonies.

An objection was taken on a point of order whether a bill for the same object being before the House, it was competent to move a resolution in committee for the purpose of getting amendments into the bill instead of inserting them in the usual way, but the question was ruled in Mr. Gladstone's favour.

Sir J. PAKINGTON complained of the course taken by Mr. Gladstone in bringing in his bill, in the first instance, late on a Wednesday afternoon, in order that his speech might go out to the colonies unanswered. He repeated his objections to the measure, and his promise that Government would consider the subject, and contended that the House had not information to justify legislation.

Mr. HORSMAN described the bill as a revolutionary bill, intended to introduce ecclesiastical tyranny into the colonies, and reminded the House that it was brought forward by the organ of a dangerous and encroaching party in the Church.

Sir W. P. Wood denied that the object or tendency of the measure was ecclesiastical tyranny. On the contrary, it proposed to give greater freedom of action, and to extend the power of the laity. Mr. BUTT spoke against the bill. After a few words of mutual explanation between Mr. GLADSTONE and Sir J. PAKINGTON, the resolution was agreed to.

THE COMMISSION OF SEWERS.

On the motion for the third reading of the Metropolitan Sewers' Bill, Mr. PYRO took occasion to explain the reason why he and his colleagues—Sir W. Cubitt, Mr. Stephenson, and Mr. Rendall—had resigned their offices as commissioners of the Board of Health. The reason was, that good faith had not been kept with them by the late Government. They had been entrusted with a great public duty, and that duty they had fulfilled as far as they were concerned. When they first took those duties upon them, they found the affairs of the Board of Health in a most disorganized state, in proof of which he mentioned that the first time he saw a document addressed to the commissioners, and marked private and confidential, was in the public newspapers. He had endeavoured to borrow £700,000, to be repaid in 30 years by means of a small additional rate on the metropolis; but the parties from whom the money was to be borrowed did not think they could lend it with security, in consequence of the defective manner in which the Board was constituted. Those who were acquainted with the metropolis must feel that there was an urgent necessity for carrying on the works, but he and his colleagues, finding that there was no likelihood of the works being carried on, felt it their duty to resign.

Mr. WALPOLE expressed his regret that the hon. gentleman and his three colleagues had felt it to be their duty to resign, and said that great gratitude was due to them for the manner in which their services had been performed.

THE AMEERS OF SCINDE.

Lord JOCLYN, on a motion for papers, called attention to the case of Meer Roostun, the late Ameer of Scinde. He represented that by treachery his brother Ali Morad had obtained the aid of the British power to deprive him of his territory. After drawing a picture of the sufferings of the injured prince and his family—some of them prisoners, others in the power of the usurper—Lord Jocelyn appealed to the consideration and sympathy of Parliament in a question in which not only the principles of humanity and justice, but the honour of the British name, were involved. Sir B. INGLIS seconded the motion.

Mr. BAILLIE reminded the noble lord that the policy of the Indian government in reference to this question had been that of a previous government, and had been justified by the late Sir R. Peel.

The further discussion of the question was postponed until the next day, the hour for adjourning having arrived.

On Thursday Mr. BAILLIE, in resuming, said that the Government of India had already taken into consideration the condition of the ex-Ameers, in order to render it as agreeable as it could be made to them. So long ago as February, 1851, Lord Dalhousie had brought the subject to the attention of the Court of Directors, who had concurred in his views for ameliorating the state of the fallen family; and Mr. Frere, the Commissioner in Scinde, in December last, suggested that the Government of India might consent to the return of the Ameers to their country, with money stipends for their maintenance, and that temporary assistance should be afforded to the family of Roostun Khan. The Governor-General had sanctioned this last suggestion, and had directed assistance to be furnished to the family until the Government could decide upon the whole question. The

ex-Ameers Lord Jocelyn had represented as models of virtue and fidelity. He (Mr. Baillie) did not express any opinion upon that head, though it did not follow because one Ameer had turned out a rogue that the rest were necessarily honest and virtuous. The Government had no objection to the production of the evidence and report of the commission of inquiry into the charge against Ali Moorad; but they thought it inexpedient to rake up past transactions, and a question of State policy which had been so long settled—a course that would lead to a belief in India that nothing was certain or secure.

Colonel Estcourt thought this was a subject in which the justice of England was in question.

Mr. HUMES, in the absence of Lord Jocelyn, suggested that the first part of his motion should be agreed to, and the other matters left for future discussion.

Mr. HUMES said that the result proved the justice of his suspicions respecting this case from the first; the Government of the day had been duped by an artful man. Parliament should have the fullest information before it.

The papers moved for were ultimately ordered, with one exception.

THE CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

In the Lords, on Friday, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE asked for any correspondence that might have taken place with the French Government concerning the recent convention and the extradition bill. He thought their lordships ought to be informed how the matter really stood, for there was no reason to think the dignity and consistency of this country, and of the Sovereign, had been properly maintained; or that due consideration and respect had been paid to a Government with which it was most important that this country should be on terms of cordial amity ["hear, hear," from the Ministerial benches.]

The Earl of MELMESBURY said, "I will answer the noble marquis's question at once. I have had no communication that I can lay before the House in the shape of correspondence; but I am glad to state to your lordships that the French Government, from the moment I had any communication with them, from the moment her Majesty's Government came into office, always acted in the most friendly and frank manner [hear, hear]; and no sooner did the French Government perceive the impression, notwithstanding whatever the noble marquis may say, very strongly shown in this House against the *projet* of law, than in all frankness and friendliness, they gave me reason to believe that the law could not be persevered in." Knowing that the Ministry were in a minority in the other House, he should not have introduced the bill but in the expectation of being supported by the other side—and that he had reason to expect, as the bill had been drawn by the late Government, and had been under the consideration of Lord Palmerston as well as of the Earl of Granville.

Earl GRANVILLE denied that he had made a party resistance to the bill. It had fallen under the criticism of the learned lords.

Lord CAMPBELL rose to speak, but for some time his efforts were quite ineffectual. A glass of water having been handed to him, he at length proceeded, in very hoarse and almost inaudible accents, to express his astonishment at the statement made by the noble earl the Secretary for Foreign Affairs—a statement unexampled in his political experience. He did believe that if the bill had passed, England would no longer have been a political asylum. But it was exceedingly desirable that some arrangement should be come to.

The Marquis of NORMANBY was gratified by the statement of the noble lord opposite. If the French Government acted as it was very possible they might—refusing us the advantages of a convention that we denied to them—our commercial interests would greatly suffer, by the asylum that escaped criminals would enjoy there.

Lord BROUGHAM wished the bill to have been amended rather than withdrawn. Some arrangement was quite indispensable. It could not be forgotten, however, that the French Government was occupied with an attempt to solve an impossible problem—impossible for the reason that all other impossible problems were so—because the data were inconsistent and repugnant—the political problem of forming a government which should have an absolute executive, and at the same time a representative legislature; but he trusted and prayed that their difficulties might be got over without any shock to the public tranquillity of Europe or of France [hear, hear].

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE denied that this had been made a party question; it was not attempted to defeat the bill on the second reading. [The Earl of Derby, "Your own bill!"] It was a bill prepared in the office, by lawyers, for consideration; but he as a member of the late Cabinet, could say that he never saw it, nor, he believed, did his noble friend near him (Earl Granville). If the noble Earl opposite wished him to make a charge, he had this charge to make—that the noble lord very hastily thought he was competent within about a month or six weeks to produce to Parliament a bill upon a subject which had long been under the consideration of the noble viscount (Palmerston) and of the noble Earl (Granville). The noble lord opposite brought forward a hasty bill, and he withdrew it hastily.—The discussion then dropped.

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL.

In the House of Commons, Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved concurrence with the Lords' amendments to this bill. They were not amendments, "for they

would impair the efficacy of the bill." But they would not destroy it; and it would be better to take it as it was rather than risk the loss of the measure for the present session by returning it to the lords with their amendments struck out.

Sir A. COOKBURN bowed to the decision of Lord John, but considered the alterations as serious mutilations. The clause by which, though a committee of the House of Commons should report corrupt practices in a particular borough, and though an address should be presented to the Crown and a commission issued, the commissioners were prevented from going back beyond the period of a single pure election, would, in some cases, defeat the whole object of the bill. The Government had incurred great responsibility in making these charges.

Mr. WALPOLE defended the Government, and criticised the constitutional doctrines laid down by Lord J. Russell and Sir Alexander Cockburn. The amendment which required the concurrence of the Lords in the address for a commission—in fact, took away from the Government an enormous power which it might exercise in the Commons for the disfranchisement of boroughs. If this bill had emanated from a Tory Government this very alteration would probably have been suggested by the Whigs to protect the minority. The bill would arm the commissioners with an enormous power, and in its exercise the House of Lords should have a voice. As to the retrospective operation of the measure, if the commissioners were permitted to go back for twenty or thirty years, in order to make up a cumulative case of corruption, no borough would be safe where there should be a determination to disfranchise.

Mr. DUNCOMBE believed that the amendments had been introduced for the purpose of defeating the bill. He did not see why there should be a compromise and concession.

Colonel SIBTHORPE only regretted the Lords had not thrown out the bill altogether. Mr. HUDSON considered the alterations great improvements.

Mr. AGLIONBY, Mr. HUME, Mr. STANFORD, Mr. OSWALD, and Sir DE LACY EVANS, spoke against the amendments, and regretted that Lord John proposed to accept them.

Mr. BELL believed the bill would be inoperative, and stated that, notwithstanding its anticipated passing, he had been offered boroughs at various prices from £500 to £3,000 [laughter]. That was the range of the market at present.

Mr. BRIGHT held that the amendments had been introduced merely to prevent inquiry into the corruption that was expected to take place at the ensuing election. Lord John was either inconsistent or exceedingly feeble.

Sir J. GRAHAM admitted that the bill had been much mutilated, but did not think its beneficial character had been destroyed.

Mr. BROTHERTON thought it better to accept the bill as it was than lose it altogether.

Mr. OSWALD proposed an amendment, but withdrew it; and the alterations were agreed to.

BUSINESS IN THE LORDS.

The Upper House met on Saturday morning, and sat from five o'clock till nine on Monday evening, for the final despatch of bills sent up from the Commons.

On the coming up of the Militia Bill, Lord BROUGHAM said that he only assented to the measure because some additional means of defence were shown to be necessary, and no less objectionable plan was proposed. He could conceive no worse plan of levying a force than by ballot, thus imposing, as it were, a tax by lot.

In committee of the Metropolitan Burials Bill, Lord CRANWORTH alluded to an impression that had gone abroad that under this bill the common law right of all the members of a family, Churchmen and Dissenters, to be buried in the same family grave would be interfered with, and that Dissenters must be buried in the unconsecrated portion of the proposed cemeteries, whatever might be the wish of their friends. The Earl of HARROWBY explained that no such restriction was intended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMPENSATION FOR CLOSED BURIAL GROUNDS.—On the order for going into committee upon the compensations to be awarded in cases of the discontinuance of burials in grounds closed under the Metropolitan Burials Bill, a discussion arose upon the question that the Speaker leave the chair—moved by Sir W. MOLESWORTH, who had proposed a clause to that effect—which, on a division being called for, fell to the ground in consequence of Sir William being unable to find another teller.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES IN THE COLONIES.—On Friday, Sir ROBERT INGLIS interrogated the Colonial Minister in reference to the remonstrance made by the Bishop of Sydney to Lord Grey's circular, directing that Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops should take rank and precedence in the colonies with the bishops of the Church of England. Sir J. PAKINGTON had found the remonstrance at the Colonial-office unanswered when he succeeded Lord Grey, and had not yet had time to reply to it. He intended shortly to forward to the governor a despatch conveying the views of the Government on the subject; but he declined to explain what those views were.

THE CHICORY MINUTE.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Sir W. P. Wood, repeated a statement made by Lord Derby on the previous evening, that in any alteration of the Treasury minute authorizing the sale of chicory, the interests of the fair trader would be respected.

THE KAFIR WAR.—Sir J. PAKINGTON, in answer

to Mr. ADDERLEY, admitted that the only despatches received from General Cathcart since his arrival at the Cape announced his intention of driving the Gaikas across the Kei, which was no doubt necessary to bring the war to a speedy and successful termination; but that announcement in no way compromised the policy of the Government as to the future frontiers of the colony.

CLOSED BURIAL GROUNDS.—On the further proceeding with the Metropolitan Burials Bill, Lord BRADINGTON moved a proviso to prevent buildings being erected in private burial grounds closed under the act. It was opposed by Lord J. MANNERS; and Sir W. CLAY, who had before made a similar motion, now objected, as no compensation was to be allowed. On a division, the amendment was lost by 80 votes against 21; after which the measure passed.

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC PAPERS.—The MASTER of the ROLLS called attention to the expediency of distributing gratis to literary societies selections from Parliamentary papers. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER admitted it would be an advantage, and suggested the reference of the subject to the printing committee. Mr. HUMES considered the best mode of circulating such information was by taking the taxes off paper and advertisements.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMONS.—The House rose at seven o'clock, and adjourned till Tuesday (yesterday).

EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA.

On Monday week the palace of the Luxembourg resounded, for the first time since the inauguration of the Senate, with words hostile to the Government. Marshal Exelmans, in expressing its feelings with respect to the nomination of M. Laurent de l'Ardèche (a Socialist), as librarian of the Senate, declared that that nomination had come by surprise upon the senators, and had produced general and just indignation. Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, who occupied the chair, replied that the appointment of M. Laurent was entirely his act as president of the Senate; and that, as he had a perfect right to make the appointment, he would decline to enter into any further explanations on the subject. The whole of the members present showed by their bearing that they approved of the sentiments of Marshal Exelmans; and they have resolved not to make use of the library as long as M. Laurent shall be librarian.

The discussion on the Budget of 1853 commenced on Tuesday before the Legislative body. The President of the Republic was present, having come in a state carriage, followed by the gentlemen of his suite. He entered by the grand gate opposite the bridge, which had never been passed, except by the Emperor Napoleon, and by the mob at the revolution of 1848.

As Louis Napoleon thought fit to be present on this occasion, he not only learnt that the spirit of opposition to the despotic authority is not yet extinct among Frenchmen, but he gave the representatives an opportunity of directly conveying their grievances to the head of the State. M. de Kerdrel and M. de Montalembert availed themselves of the occasion with great energy and courage. They insisted on the reduction of the army to 292,000 men, instead of which it has been, or is to be, raised from 300,000 to 400,000. They demanded that the amendment recommended by their own committee should at least be defended by themselves before the Council of State, and not strangled. We are nothing, it is true (exclaimed M. de Montalembert), but I for my part am not inclined to accept that position. I shall vote for the budget of receipts; I shall vote against the budget of expenditure. The country will still judge of the contrast between the two Assemblies, the one elective and unpaid demanding retrenchment, the other nominated and salaried itself, but rejecting our demands. I would seek, if I could, to warn and to defend the Head of the present Government against the abuse of victory and the seductions of dictatorial power. To-day, indeed, you will leave me to vote almost alone; but the day will come when you will follow me, for you have still in your conscience the germs of independence.

This language, which is certainly the most free and faithful utterance of political opinion which has been heard in France for several months, was loudly applauded, and the debate continued with considerable vivacity. This animation was greatly increased by the production of a written communication addressed to the President of the Assembly by the Secretary of State, declaring that the Assembly had no right to persist in the discussion of its own amendments, which were to be considered as null and void, since they had not been adopted by the Council of State. The tenour of such a despatch from a Minister of the Executive Power to an Assembly which had just begun to recover a sense of its own dignity and importance was singularly calculated to increase its irritation, and the House adjourned in a state of great excitement.

The opposition did not proceed, however, beyond words.—On Thursday, the newspapers were warned that they are permitted to print only the official reports of the proceedings. On Monday, the session of the Corps closed. The Prince President addressed a message to it, couched in the most conciliatory terms, thanking it for its loyal co-operation, and promising to lay before it on its re-opening some projects tending to diminish the country's expenses without injuring the public service.

The Government has announced to Generals Changarnier, Lamoricière, Bedeau, and Lefèvre, that in consequence of their refusal of the oath of allegiance they will be removed from the active list of the army, but be allowed their pensions as retired general officers.

Two hundred and eighteen political prisoners were taken on Wednesday morning out of the fort of Bicêtre, and sent to Havre for transportation to Africa.

The Bishop of Como having dismissed four priests who had voted as members of the Grand Council of Ticino in favour of the secularising decree, the Council of State have published a proclamation against the bishop, prohibiting all persons, under a penalty of from 100fr. to 10,000fr., from aiding in the execution of the episcopal decree.

Mr. Murray's innocence is attested by Dr. Mattioli, ex-governor of Ancona, and now resident at Corfu; but, of course, his testimony will have no influence with the present Roman Government.

The French ambassador, M. de Rayneval, has very narrowly escaped being sent out of the world, in company with his lady and suite, through the malice of a Neapolitan footman, who, it is said, was disgusted at not having been chosen to accompany the ambassador in his recent trip to Paris, and was, likewise, on bad terms with his fellow-servants. On the day fixed for the departure of the Countess Rayneval for the baths of Aix, in Savoy, when the *café au lait* was brought to table for breakfast, the milk was found to have a disagreeable taste and a peculiar appearance. His Excellency ordered some of it to be given to a cat. The cat soon after died, and the few persons who had tasted of the milk were seized with cholice. The milk was analyzed, and found to contain arsenic, and some circumstances attaching suspicion on the servant, he was immediately placed in confinement. Had the poison been put in the coffee instead of the milk, probably the taste would not have been remarked, and the fell intent of the murderer might have succeeded; in which case, there is no doubt the blame would have been thrown as usual upon the incorrigible republican sectarians, numerous arrests would have taken place, and very likely some innocent men would have been condemned by the Consults Tribunal to ignominious death. Some folks say that it is the ambassador's own fault for having so much arsenic about, which he uses for the stuffing of birds and preparation of specimens of natural history; but others excuse his devotion to this occupation, by affirming that his passion for stuffing extends to political as well as natural bodies, "Il a empêché le Gouvernement du Pape."

The cardinal vicar, in his quality of supervisor of the morals of Rome, has fallen out with a professor of ventriloquism, and other mysterious practices, who lately arrived from Piedmont. The ecclesiastics, who reserve to themselves the prerogative of handling supernatural subjects, were very indignant at any mere layman presuming to step beyond the range of reality, and, therefore, informed against him. The conjurer offering to prove that his feats were not derived from the regions of demonology, was handed over to the acute scrutiny of a reverend professor of natural philosophy in the Sapienza university, who, after a hot dispute of some hours, was convinced that the performances might be explained by natural causes; so that the representations have recommenced, the public laughing at the priests.

The resolution of the inhabitants of Velletri not to pay the new taxes continues, although soldiers accompany the bailiffs in their rounds. Anonymous letters have been sent, threatening death not only to the authorities who levy the tax, but also to those individuals who are suspected of being inclined to comply with the demand; so that the commissary extraordinary sent to pacify the town has returned in despair to Rome, and most of the legal and executive authorities have either left the place or feigned themselves ill. The following circular has been issued by the National Italian Association, and widely distributed through all the provinces of the Roman states:—

Italian National Association.—Because the hand of tyranny weighs daily more heavily upon the people of the Roman states; because the most oppressive taxes fall upon the poor artisan, the small shopkeeper, and the hard-working labourer, robbing him of part of his daily wages, and drying up the very sources of his existence; because it is the duty of every honest citizen to protest to the last both by word and deed; the National Italian Association declares traitors to their country all those who shall purchase any of the property taken by the Government from those who have been taxed on their business or profession.

The *Roman Journal* of the 17th inst., announces the departure for London of Mr. Freeborn, Consul of England at Rome.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, states, that M. Thiers arrived there on the 14th. He was to stay four days, and then proceed to Clavens or Vevey, on Lake Leman, there to fix his residence. The *Corriere Mercantile* states, that M. Thiers is at present writing a history of Florence, and that, during his stay at Rome, he had sixty statues of the Vatican photographed by M. Canova.

We have intelligence from Corfu of the total destruction, by fire, on the evening preceding the opening, of the House of Assembly of the Ionian Islands, under circumstances which render it somewhat probable that it was the work of an incendiary.

The case of one of the free congregations, which the police are everywhere dissolving, was heard on appeal by the Court of Insterburg, on the 15th, and decided against the Government. A few months ago the police broke up the Insterburg congregation, and the local public prosecutor brought some of the parties concerned before the Court, when they were acquitted. The police still refused permission for the re-opening of the place of worship, and the public prosecutor appealed, calling upon a Superior

Court to inflict a fine, and decree the illegality of the assemblies. The latter Court having heard the arguments and evidence on both sides, confirmed the judgment of the Court below. On the festival of Corpus Christi, a number of Catholics repaired in procession from Berlin to Spandau. Having arrived there, they received orders to desist from their intended perambulations. The spectators and those walking in the procession came into collision, and it became necessary to call out the military. The soldiers loaded their pieces in the presence of the combatants, who then drew off and dispersed.

The Overland Mail brings papers from Bombay to the 22nd of May. There is no recent intelligence from Rangoon. Our forces will remain there until the termination of the rainy season, and, should the war continue, additional troops will be sent from Bombay, Bengal, and Madras. At Bombay, two European and four native regiments have been selected for this service. Sir Colin Campbell has been again called forth, with considerable forces, to act against the native tribes in the north-west. A system of Thuggee has been discovered in the Punjab; 500 murderers have been found, and the names of 320 rebellious Thugs; 120 are in prison, and the majority have confessed the crime. It is stated, that the Nizam is willing to liquidate his debt by a cession of territory. Commerce was rather weak, and money abundant.

On the 3rd inst. three fugitive slaves from Kentucky were arrested by the Sheriff of Detroit, en route to Canada, in consequence of a telegraphic message. A large number of coloured people assembled, and the prisoners were rescued, hurried off to the river, taken into a boat, and within two hours safely landed in Canada.

Papers received by the "Asia," which arrived on Sunday, state that the Whig National Convention had assembled at Baltimore, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. General Scott had written to the Convention, emphatically declaring his adhesion to the compromise of the last Congress in all its parts.

ENLISTMENT OF PROTESTANTS TO DEFEND THE POPE.—Papal officers are recruiting in Protestant North Germany for the new army which is to defend the Roman Pontiff. The *Weiser Gazette* describes the departure of a hundred recruits from Hamburg on the 16th, most of them Prussians and Holsteiners. Lieutenant Sturmfele, a Bavarian, was the agent for the enlistment, and the men are sent off to Strasburg as they are raised. The Hamburg authorities remain neutral in the affair, neither objecting nor assenting. In the course of last week, 400 persons enlisted, mostly compelled by want to accept the offers made to them. A letter from Cologne, of the 17th, states that on the previous day eighty of the Papal recruits were arrested by order of the Prussian Government, and called upon to produce their papers of legitimization. About forty proved to be Prussian subjects, and his Holiness will probably have to dispense with their attendance in his dominions.

GENERAL HAYNAU AND KOSUTH.—In a new publication, "Hungary in 1851," the author, Mr. C. L. Brace, an American, says of Hayna:—"He always speaks of his beating in the London brewery, with a laugh, whenever it is alluded to, and attributes it to the exiled 'democrats' from Germany and Hungary. Every one knows, however, that he smarts yet under that tremendous chastisement, and will as long as the 'Brewers of Banks' are remembered. His object in this journey which he is making now in Hungary is to purchase a farm. He says openly 'He will make himself a Hungarian.' As I hear, he will probably buy one of the large confiscated estates on the Upper Theiss, now offered for sale very cheap—for 100,000 gulden, where they were once worth 400,000." Of the estimation in which Kossuth is held at Pesth, he says:—"To say that Kossuth is beloved here seems hardly necessary after what I have seen. He is idolized. Every word and trait of his character is remembered with an indescribable affection. Even his faults are such as the people half love, when they blame. They all acknowledge that he did not possess all the qualities of a revolutionary leader. Many think, too, that he was not far-seeing enough for a statesman, and was too much wrapped up in his visionary ideas to judge well of distant European politics; and that, accordingly, he had reckoned too much on aid from other powers in the beginning of the struggle, which had never been promised him. The 'Old Conservatives' say, that even if he had succeeded, he would never have been a good statesman. He was only an 'agitator.' But the feeling in Hungary in favour of Kossuth is not confined to Pesth; wherever Mr. Brace travelled he met with it, though frequently accompanied by the expression of the belief that the great Magyar was no statesman.

DR. SPOHR.—This eminent composer arrived in London on Tuesday, and is now superintending the rehearsals of his great work of "Faust," which is about to be produced at the Royal Italian Opera.

LIBERAL BEQUESTS.—The will of Mrs. Marianne Becker, of Bath, has just been proved, in which a sum of about £28,000 is bequeathed to various charitable and religious purposes. Among these we notice—The Church Missionary Society £3,000; the Church Pastoral Aid Society, £3,000; the Bible Society, £1,000; the Moravian Missions, £1,000.

NEWS FROM OUR GOLD COLONIES.

The *Sydney Advocate* of March the 6th, gives the following account of gold received at the Colonial Treasury, under escort:—

	ozs. dwts. grs.
From the Turon	1,783 1 0
Ophir	126 16 0
Bathurst	204 0 0
2,113 0 0	

The gold received by the mails was as follows:—

	ozs. dwts. grs.
The Turon	1,167 0 0
Bathurst	75 0 0
Total received by escort and mails, 3,355 ozs.	

During the last three days, says a letter from Mount Alexander, a series of robberies has taken place on these diggings, by a gang of scoundrels who are supposed to be late arrivals. Last night one tent was robbed of 9lb. of gold, and another broken into; but the robber being discovered made his escape before the inmates could secure him. Tents are cut open and robbed in all directions, and as for horse-stealing, there is no end to it. It is useless for us to look for protection from the authorities. If a party will go and point out a robber, and swear he is one, why then a policeman is sent, and the case examined; but as to the authorities finding thieves, such a thing is not thought of. Let me ask you, what are we paying a license for? Thousands of pounds have gone into the hands of Government from us, and we have in return about fifteen policemen to watch and guard upwards of fifty square miles of country, containing a population of some 12,000 or 15,000 souls. I should be sorry to see the "hounds" out here, as at California; but unless Government do something towards guarding the property for which they are already paid, I feel satisfied the diggers will be compelled to bring other guards into the field. Another hill has been found in the vicinity of my tent, which is producing rich yields; but the work is very heavy—the holes have to be sunk some sixteen or twenty feet, through a mixture of quartz, sand, clay, and ironstone, which being caked by fire, has become as hard as ironstone. Still the diggers delve steadily, and after successive labour, reach the much wished-for treasure, in sufficient quantities to pay them well for their trouble. In some of the gullies, some ten or twenty feet below the surface, you may go for some hundreds of yards under ground. The tide seems to have taken a turn these two days; some are returning, but hundreds are arriving; many of these new comers, after viewing the creek and examining the holes, talk of returning, and two parties who arrived yesterday are selling off and intend returning to-morrow. Such parties will not do here—not only stout hands, but stout hearts are required, and, if hard work frightens them, their wisest plan is to decamp as quickly as possible. While water was plentiful and the ground soft men brought up behind a counter or desk might manage very easily; but now it requires quarrymen and well-sinkers to get to the bottom of the clay, &c. I would again urge upon all intending comers to pause and think, for many will rue the day they came gold-seeking in the dry season. We have been visited with a few showers, but not sufficient to raise the creek or soften the earth.

INCIDENTS OF THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

The business of the Emigration-office in Park-street has experienced so enormous an increase of late, that it has been found necessary by the commissioners to engage an extra staff of clerks and porters, and to issue a notice that "to meet the convenience of intending emigrants, the office of the commissioners will be kept open for answering personal inquiries, &c., from eight o'clock in the morning to eight o'clock in the evening."

The "Vittoria," a fine emigrant ship, is now lying in the Southampton docks, and will depart in a few days for Australia, filled with passengers. The "Balhengie," an Aberdeen clipper, is expected in the Southampton docks in a few days, to take out emigrants for Port Phillip upon Mrs. Chisholm's plan. This is the first of Mrs. Chisholm's ships which will sail from this port. Although Southampton is one of the last places in the country where persons are compelled to emigrate for want of employment, yet the gold and emigration fever rages amongst the inhabitants, and a large number of respectable young men are preparing to start for Australia. Two post-office clerks have very recently resigned permanent Government situations, and have just left England—one for Port Phillip and the other for Sydney.

The "Ticonderoga," an American vessel of 1,100 tons register, has been chartered by the Government Emigration Commissioners to take out emigrants to Australia from Liverpool. It is stated that complaints have been made at head-quarters about this employment of an American vessel for such a purpose, and that a promise has been given that the act shall not be repeated; but this we can scarcely credit. The "Birmingham," a fine ship of 2,000 tons register, which had been lying up, in want of a purchaser, for the last twelve months, has been bought, and is being refitted, to carry emigrants to Australia.

In Dudley, gentlemen, numbering nearly a dozen, are now making rapid preparations to leave these shores for the land of gold. Among the working population, too, the disposition is becoming manifest.

DR. ACHILLI AND DR. NEWMAN.

The trial was resumed on Wednesday, and the court was crowded to such an extent that Lord Campbell had more than once to talk of clearing it. The prosecutor's counsel proceeded at once to call witnesses in contradiction of the evidence produced by the defendant. Dr. Achilli was the first witness called. He is described by the *Times* reporter as "a plain-featured, middle-sized man, about 50 years of age, and his face is strongly Italian. His forehead is low and receding, his nose prominent, the mouth and the muscles around it full of resolution and courage. He wears a black wig, the hair of which is perfectly straight, and, being close shaved, gives to his appearance a certain air of the conventicle. Yet he retains many traces of the Roman Catholic priest, especially in his bearing, enunciation, and gestures, which have a sort of stealthy grace about them. His eyes are deep set and lustrous, and with his black hair, dark complexion, and sombre, demure aspect, leave an impression upon the mind of the observer by no means agreeable, and not readily to be forgotten. Judging of his intellectual powers from his physiognomy and mode of giving evidence, one would say that he was a man of considerable penetration and cleverness. The questions put to him by his own counsel he answered with great clearness, and in a calm, unwavering, quiet manner, without any trace of strong excitement or feelings deeply roused. Sometimes a slight contemptuous smile accompanied his denials of opposing evidence, and once or twice he even seemed to treat points merrily. His general bearing, however, was serious, without any excessive display of anxiety or much apparent admixture of cant. Yet at certain portions of his examination, without losing his self-possession, he became more animated. His dark sunken eyes flashed fire as he listened and replied to the questions put. This was particularly the case when he was cross-examined by Sir Alexander Cockburn on the more material points of the libel, and especially when he was confronted by the Italian women who have sworn that he debauched them. The effect produced by these meetings was quite dramatic, the poor women eyeing their alleged seducer with half timid, yet steady glances, while he, his face overcome for the moment with a slight pallor, turned upon them looks that seemed to pierce through them. Dr. Achilli's manner in the witness-box considerably diminishes the effect of the sanctimonious expression which his singularly fashioned wig gives to his face. He is evidently a man of strong passion and uncommon nerve." He first gave a history of his life; beginning, "I am 49 years of age. I was born at Viterbo. I was educated in the Roman Catholic faith in the college of the Jesuits at Viterbo. I entered into the Dominican convent of La Quercia at Viterbo as a novice in the year 1819. I was then 16 years old. I remained there as a novice a little more than one year. I then became a professed monk of the Dominican order. After that, in 1821, I went to Lucca to pursue my studies there. In 1824 I entered into priest's orders. I was then under the canonical age. I obtained my orders, being under age, by a dispensation from the Pope. That was at the solicitation of the Duke of Lucca. In the same year I went to Rome to pursue my studies at the College of Minerva there. In the early part of 1827 I was sent to Capranica to preach the Lent sermons." Capranica is in the province of Viterbo. He continued there till 1833; when he left on a visitation tour. He returned in 1834, but remained only four weeks, and resided in his convent. He went thence to Rome, and preached the Lent sermons of 1835 at Capua, and obtained letters of secularization the same year. Lived in the Dominican convent at Naples till June, 1838. Remained at Naples as a secular priest for two years more. Went to Rome in 1841, and in the following spring was imprisoned in the Inquisition. Was liberated after three months' confinement, and went to Ancona, and thence to Corfu. Was at Corfu a year and a half, and then went to Zante. In July, 1846, went to Malta. Came thence to England in May, 1847. Returned to Malta as professor of the Protestant College there. Came again to England in January, 1849. Went to Rome, and married an English lady (Miss Hely) there, in June. Was shortly afterwards imprisoned by the Inquisition in the Castle of St. Angelo. Remained there six months, and when liberated came to England, and has lived here ever since. The evidence of the Italian and English women he met with a simple denial. The former he declared he had never before seen.

The sitting of Thursday commenced with the reply of Sir A. Cockburn to the evidence for the prosecution. Commencing with a caution against the influence of religious feeling, he went on to remark upon the magnitude of the question—nothing less than the credibility of an immense mass of concurrent testimony, opposed by the simple denial of a man deeply interested. The women who had given their testimony could not have been mistaken as to the identity of Dr. Achilli. Although it might be possible for a libertine to mistake the identity of his victim, she would never forget his person, and he did not believe it was possible that he should forget her when every particular had been brought under his notice. They would be told of the tricks of the Jesuits, and that they believed the end justified the means, and would be told of Italian perfidy, but that was a two-edged sword. Who was Dr. Achilli?—was he not a Jesuit, and educated in all their craft? Whatever the extent of the arts and duplicity of the Jesuits and priests, he had been educated a Jesuit. He was a subtle disputer and an ingenious casuist. If he had appeared

before them in the monk's cowl, it would have struck them that the man and his habit were by no means unsuitable for each other. The evidence brought to meet the testimony of the defendant's witnesses was that of a Jesuit, a monk, and an Italian, and he (the learned counsel) claimed for his simple peasants as much right to credit as the prosecutor himself. No imputation had been cast upon either of the Italian women, though their whole life was open to investigation. When he came to the evidence of the servant girls, he remarked that upon the testimony of one of them suspicion was cast, because it was surmised from the fact of her having a book with a cross upon it, that she was a Catholic. He hoped they would not have their judgment warped by fanaticism and bigotry in the administration of justice. He trusted in God that this feeling would not interfere with their deliberate judgment, and that they would be able to hold the scales evenly, although their hand might be excited by the strength of their religious zeal and passion. He asked them to look upon these things as men and Christians, and to remember that, however great a thing religious zeal was, Justice was one of the earliest born and dearest emanations from God and religion. (There was a slight attempt here to applaud the speaker, which was instantly checked by the Court.) Remarking, in the last place, on the judgment of the Inquisition, the learned counsel said:—

Dr. Achilli represented himself as having the patronage and favour of archbishops, cardinals, and even of the Pope himself; if so, why was he put into the Inquisition in 1841? Was it simply because he had preached something about justification by faith? If he had done so, would he have been honoured with the confidence of those high dignitaries in the hierarchy of the Church of Rome? Would they not rather believe that his immorality had become so notorious that it was absolutely necessary that he should be brought to trial? He had continued in the Catholic faith up to that time. If he had, as he said in his book, so long before abjured that faith, why did he continue in the office which he filled? He said in his book that, from the time he left Viterbo, he was no longer a cristopolis—he abjured the mass, and was persuaded of its imposture, and of the two great heresies in its doctrine. He did not celebrate it often, but he had not the courage to abandon it altogether, so that for ten years he was a hypocrite under the cowl, who ministered with his hand and revolted from the administration in his heart. And a hypocrite in the most solemn of all things, who played off his hypocrisy not only before man, but at the very altar of God; and he was, forsooth, to be believed when he put himself into the witness-box. A whole heap of witnesses were to be consigned to the guillotines, and, perhaps, the punishment of perjury, and that was to be called justice. A man who could bring himself to convert religion into a mockery—that which should be sacred before God into a hideous farce—he could not understand how such a man, against honest witnesses, with no such scandalous hypocrisy to answer for, could be believed. His accusation against the priests of the Church of Rome was, that they believed, if they performed their duties, they might lead what lives of immorality they pleased. Why did he continue, then, to live among them until he was deprived of his functions, when he withdrew from the Church, and made us a present of his conversion? He might have attained any position in the Roman Church, if he had not been convicted by the Inquisition, for obeying the dictates of his conscience, and the inspiration of his God. He (the learned counsel) hoped to God it might be so. He had pressed upon Dr. Achilli a question as to his general continence, and he thought there was sufficient reason for doing so, looking at the evidence which they had had of his having been in the habitual practice of breaking his vow of chastity. He had a right to shelter himself under his privilege, and was not bound to blacken his own character, but his silence was more than equivalent to all that could have been said. He would only ask them in conclusion to bring to the consideration of this case, a calm and impartial mind. It must be admitted, on all hands, that if the matters which had been alleged against Dr. Achilli by Dr. Newman were true, that he was justified in calling attention to the character of such a witness against Romanism. He had denounced the doctrines and lives of the Romish clergy, and it was for the public welfare—the welfare of mankind involved in these religious inquiries—that the character of the accuser and the witness should be investigated. That was what Dr. Newman had done. In the *Dublin Review* there had been published an article, "raking up," to use Dr. Achilli's expression in his book, every circumstance that could be adduced against him. Why was that allowed to sleep, unvisited by any legal proceeding on his part? It was only when the charges had been a second time repeated, that Dr. Achilli had come forward, months after the first occasion. Why was this? Because, no doubt, when the matter came to be repeated, those under whose fostering protection he had ministered in this country, and who brought him forward as a striking and great instance of conversion from the antagonist church, feeling that his usefulness would be destroyed, if these charges remained unanswered, had called upon him to come forward and vindicate himself. Everything he held dear in existence was at stake, and while that should induce the jury to give the best attention to his case, it should put them on their guard not to place implicit reliance on his testimony when it was put in conflict with the evidence of many persons. He had felt the disadvantageous ground on which he had been placed. They had there two great champions of religion coming forward to maintain the truth and excellence of the churches which they had joined, and he was appealing for a Roman Catholic to a Protestant jury. The spirit of proselytism was again rekindled, after it had long slept and slumbered, as they had thought, in oblivion. The Catholic, with upraised cross, had entered into the arena of the Protestant Church. They had an interest, from the natural feeling and bias of their minds, in the success and triumph of Protestantism. Our feelings had been recently kindled afresh with an energy which had not before been known in our time from the conflict which had unhappily arisen; and in a case like the present, where the religious dissensions seemed to be concentrated in one focus, and they had to decide the question, they must forgive him if he asked them to bring to this case the best and calmest judg-

ment. He could not shut his eyes to the manner in which their own good and excellent feelings on the subject of religion might bias their judgment. That hall in which the inquiry was then taking place had not that day for the first time been the witness of justice miscarrying in questions of that kind. There remained, unhappily for our fame, in the pages of our history, transactions there done, in that great hall, which were associated with, he grieved to say, the dark as well as more glorious epochs of our history—in that hall there had taken place judicial proceedings over which the historian would gladly draw an impenetrable veil, were it not that history, by holding up its beacon light over the errors of the past, might warn us against the evils of the future. And although the days, thank God, were passed when human life was sacrificed to bigotry and passion—when jurors taken from the intelligent community of the city were guilty of such deeds—thank God that time was passed, and they knew that innocence might rest safely under the protection of the judges of this land, still there had been times when judges had lent themselves to judicial murder—although those days were passed, the same feeling which influenced men's consciences to the higher motives to which they might have been directed might, in a minor matter like the present, creep around their understandings, shut their ears to the voice of truth, and their eyes to the sight of reason, and induce them not to bring to the case that calm and dispassionate understanding which he knew they would bring to any other case. He, however, implored them to give the conflicting evidence in this case their calm and deliberate consideration; and, if they did so, he felt confident that they would find a verdict for his client.

The Attorney-General, in his rejoinder, said the whole case was now before them. All that the bitterest hatred, the most unweary industry, the most unbounded resources, and the most unlimited influence, could combine for the purpose of accomplishing the destruction of one man—no doubt a most formidable adversary—had been accumulated; and it would be for them to say whether the mass and body of the evidence which had been produced was of such weight as to crush the prosecutor to the earth, or whether it would crumble to dust at the touch of calm and impartial investigation. He supposed there never had been an instance, in an English court of justice, in which a trial had taken place under such circumstances. He pointed out some discrepancies as to dates in the evidence of the Italians, and asked, how could the jury place confidence in such testimony? Dr. Newman charged in the libel, and repeated, that Dr. Achilli was an infidel. If it were meant that Dr. Achilli was an infidel because he disbelieved in transubstantiation, and the efficacy of human absolution and confession, he hoped the number of such infidels would daily increase [applause]. It was then said that he was a Roman priest and a hypocrite; and his learned friend had tried to substantiate that charge by referring to Dr. Achilli's book. The passage to which he referred was a description of a strong mind struggling with its doubts. It was difficult for a man to tear himself from his ancient faith all at once. They all knew that Luther, with his strong mind, struggled from year to year with his convictions; and would any man pretend to say that because he remained in the church in which he was born until the full light of truth dawned upon his mind, that Luther could properly be characterised as a hypocrite? [murmurs of applause.] But who was the person from whom those charges proceeded? Was Dr. Newman suddenly converted? Did conviction dash at once upon his soul? Did he lie down at night disbelieving in transubstantiation, a Protestant, and rise up in the morning a full-blown Roman Catholic? [applause.] In the next charge it was alleged that in 1826 Dr. Achilli was deprived of his faculty to lecture in consequence of an offence his superiors did their best to conceal. Why, he had no appointment to lecture until the following year (1827), and he continued in possession of that lectureship down to the year 1833. It was untrue that he was ever deprived of his lectureship at all, and it was impossible that he could have been deprived in 1826. This was his indictment—these were the charges he was called on to answer.—When the learned counsel came to the evidence of Lord Shaftesbury, as to the dismissal of Dr. Achilli from the College at Malta, it was agreed that the noble lord should be recalled. This was done, and the Earl distinctly deposed that the committee resolved, as so great and foul a scandal was created, to cut the Gordian knot by getting rid of that portion of the establishment and dismissing Dr. Achilli, whether he was innocent or not [sensation].

Lord Campbell's summing up occupied several hours. His lordship first instructed the jury as to the best method of considering their verdict—namely, by taking with them the copy of the pleadings, and saying which were and were not proved. He then went over the evidence on both sides. The Italian evidence of the women, he observed, was without corroboration, except in one instance—that of Principe. Respecting the judgment of the Inquisition, his lordship said:—

Dr. Grant's—the Roman Catholic bishop's—evidence was material. He had stated that the Inquisition had jurisdiction in respect to immorality and irregularities. The common notion was, that the Inquisition dealt with heresies rather than with immorality and irregularities; but Dr. Grant, a most respectable person, corrected that impression, stating that the Inquisition applies to grave offences of ecclesiastics. Now, as to the decree itself. The material part of it, in point of law, is evidence on which we may safely proceed. The first part of it is a very irregular document. In the case of a court of competent jurisdiction there would be the proceedings recited, with the judgment; and then it would speak for itself. But here you have a document with the name of the notary of the Holy Inquisition appended; and herein he states that he has inspected certain documents, and that he has drawn his own inferences. The early part of it is more in the nature of a deposition and examination,

than of judgment; but afterward come words which amount distinctly to a decree of the court. (It prohibited Dr. Achilli from preaching, &c., and condemned him to be confined three years in some convent of his order, where rigorous discipline would be enforced.) Now, this was not only evidence, but very strong evidence. It proved that such a sentence was pronounced; and, notwithstanding the horror we have in this country of the Inquisition, we must remember that it is a regular tribunal in the Roman States, and that it is presided over by men of learning and piety. This document was obtained from the officers of the Inquisition; they knew that it was to be used in an English court of justice; and he could not suppose, for one moment, that they would mislead in such a matter. He could not suppose this decree to be a fabrication. That such a sentence was passed he himself entertained not the slightest doubt; and he warned the jury against coming to a contrary conclusion. But then the cause for which that sentence was pronounced was a very different thing. Dr. Achilli said it was heresy, and that no charge was brought against him for immorality; but it was for the jury to say whether, looking to the whole of the document, the sentence was for heresy or for immorality. Whatever the offence, it was clear Dr. Achilli threw himself on the mercy of the court.

His lordship then addressing the counsel, asked if there was a copy of the plea ready to be handed in to the jury. Some difficulty was experienced in finding an "unscored" copy, but at length it was agreed to hand the jury the plea as it had been printed in a morning paper.

His lordship's instructions to the jury in passing the document to them was:—"Now, that document contains, as I am informed, a correct copy of the allegations of the plea. What I direct you to do is attentively to consider these, to bear in mind the evidence for and against, and to tell me when you return whether you find any of them proved, or all of them; and then I will direct how the verdict on that is to be given. I have done my duty to the best of my ability, and I am sure now you will do yours." A Juror: We are obliged to you, my lord.

The jury then (at about half-past eight) retired. They did not return into court until eleven o'clock.

On their return it was asked, "Are you agreed on your verdict?"

The Foreman: Yes, on the nineteenth charge we find proved. All the rest we find not proved [sensation and partial cheering].

Lord Campbell: The nineteenth charge respects Dr. Achilli's being deprived of his professorship and prohibited from preaching and hearing confession. You find that to be proved?

The Foreman: Yes, my lord, proved.

Lord Campbell: And you find none of the other allegations proved?

The Foreman and several Jurors: No, none of the others. [Here the people in the court, beginning to understand the verdict, burst out into a vigorous cheer, which no one attempted to suppress.]

Lord Campbell: With regard, then, to the plea of not guilty. The first plea is not guilty. You see that involves the publication and the question whether it was of a libellous nature.

A Juror: Not guilty. That's what we find.

Lord Campbell: No, understand me. The first plea is not guilty; and that involves the question whether it is proved that the defendant published this alleged libel, and whether it be libellous. Do not mind the truth of the charges at all. As to this, say only on that do you find him guilty; and that it was of a libellous nature.

The Foreman: Yes, guilty.

Lord Campbell: On that you find him guilty. There is, then, a verdict for the Crown on that. Then we come to the justification. And on the justification you find that the only part of it which is proved is the 19th, respecting Dr. Achilli being deprived of his professorship, and prohibited from preaching, and from hearing confession.

A Juror: Yes, that is the verdict.

Lord Campbell: Wait a moment; and let me see. That is (after a pause), you find that that is true which is alleged in the decree of the Inquisition, as far as that decree goes.

A Juror: Yes.

Lord Campbell: So far as that decree goes. You don't find as to the reasons for the decree, but as to the decree itself?

The Foreman: Yes, only that.

Lord Campbell: Very well. Then you find it to be true that Dr. Achilli was suspended from the celebration of mass, and prohibited from any cure of souls, and from preaching, and from hearing confession, and from exercising his sacerdotal office in any way—according to the decree of the Inquisition. And all the rest you find not to be proved?

The Foreman: Not to our satisfaction.

Lord Campbell: Very well. Then on the justification, I direct a verdict to be entered for the Crown, on that issue, as well as on the plea of not guilty; and that special finding I, of course, will report to the Court when necessary. (Here again a loud cheer was given by the thronged court.) I now discharge you, gentlemen, from your attendance, and beg to thank you [renewed cheers].

A Juror: I beg your lordship to understand that we didn't consider this case as regards Protestantism and Catholicism. We only looked at it as a matter of fact.

Lord Campbell: Oh, I am sure you have dealt with it conscientiously.

Another hearty cheer was now given, which the learned judge did not for a moment attempt to check.

Some conversation took place between his lordship, the jury, and the learned counsel, respecting the fees to be paid to the jury. All parties agreed that it was a "hard case"; but his lordship said he

had no power to grant anything like an indemnity; and, accordingly, only the customary nominal fee was paid to each juror. Immediately afterwards the Court dispersed.

It may be mentioned, in conclusion (says the *Daily News*), in explanation of the unusual excitement manifested in court ^{as} the proceedings of this remarkable trial closed, that in the long interval between the retirement of the jury for the consideration of their verdict and their return, the learned Chief Justice was off the bench (during a portion of the time, evidencing his energy by making a speech in the House of Lords), the bar was nearly empty, and accordingly the whole court became a scene of confusion, and indeed uproar. Every corner was thronged; and those who could not get room in the court endured the risks of suffocation and strangulation in the passages and on the steps leading from Westminster Hall. The people thus congregated included advocates and enthusiasts on both sides; and having nothing else to do, the temporary neighbours turned their logic on one another, and got up countless controversies, bearing upon the religious points involved in the trial, and leading, of course, to fierce and not *sotto voce* personalities. There were several Roman Catholic clergymen in the "well" between the bench and the bar; and these reverend gentlemen were injudicious enough to talk polemics with youthful lawyers' clerks. At length the verdict was given, and the cheers which greeted it from the majority of those in the court were taken up in Westminster Hall, and for full half an hour after the jury had been dismissed those who had been present at the event remained in excited groups to discuss its significance.

IRELAND.

THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION. — The sale of the great Martin property in Connemara, for £186,000, has been finally decided by the commissioners. The decision was, that the offer of £186,000 be accepted, and the Law Life Assurance Society are now the proprietors of this noble tract of country. No money, however, is to be paid, inasmuch as the company are incumbents to the extent of £200,000. The Galway papers are full of the most deplorable accounts of wholesale evictions, or rather extirpations, in that miserable county. The tenantry are turned out of the cottages by scores at a time. As many as 203 men, women, and children, have been driven upon the roads and ditches by way of one day's work, and have now no resource but to beg their bread in desolate places, or to bury their griefs within the walls of the union workhouse. It is the Society who is guilty of these outrages.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, CARMARTHEN. — The business of the annual examination of the students of this college was commenced on Monday, the 21st inst. Mr. Davison, M.A., the deputation, assisted by several gentlemen, presided over the examination, and expressed approbation of the diligence, progress, and acquirements of the young men. On Thursday, previous to the distribution of prizes, Mr. George Palmer, the senior student, delivered the anniversary sermon, which was eulogized in very high terms by the deputation. The prizes were distributed as follows:—

George Palmer	1st prize.
Edward Evans	2nd do.
William Thomas	3rd do.
Thomas Jones	4th do.

The Rev. Simon Evans closed the business with prayer.

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD. — On Thursday the anniversary *feête* of the above institution took place in the beautiful grounds and building at Wanstead. The weather was truly propitious, and drew forth a numerous and fashionable assembly of about 400 ladies and gentlemen, amongst whom were Earl Manvers, Lord R. Grosvenor and daughter, the Bishop of St. Asaph, Lord Calthorpe, Sir J. Morrison and lady, &c. The examination of the 220 children gave great satisfaction. Subscriptions were announced to the large amount of £5,526, which included donations from her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, Lord R. Grosvenor, &c.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATION. — The scene in the gallery of the Sheldonian Theatre, on Wednesday, was not less humorous, but was more decorous than on former occasions. As soon as the undergraduates had taken possession of their gallery, they gave a hearty round of cheers for the Queen, then for the ladies, a less hearty one for Prince Albert, and a volley of groans and hisses for Lord John Russell, the University Commission, Louis Napoleon, Mr. Horsman, the *Record* newspaper, and the junior proctor. The mention of the name of the Bishop of Exeter was the signal for such a general demonstration of approval as has rarely been witnessed; the seniors of the area joining most heartily in it. Dr. Pusey was honoured in a similar manner, though not to the same extent; and Miss Sellon's name was received in a way which rendered it difficult to say whether the ayes or noes predominated. The mention of the Duke of Wellington reunited the scattered forces. The Great Exhibition received no response. The name of the Archbishop of Canterbury was received with mingled tokens. Then came a hearty burst of applause for Lord Derby and his Government; three cheers for the judges and one for the jury. The mention of the next Parliament was received with much cheering. Mr. Gladstone's name spread disunion in the camp, and cheers and hisses alternated. Teetotallers and Bloomers were loudly hissed; public schools were cheered and private ones derided.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 30, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Commons sat yesterday from twelve o'clock till four. In reply to questions by Lord D. STUART, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the Government had received no further information relative to Mr. Murray since the communication last made to the House; but Sir Henry Bulwer was using the greatest activity with respect to it. As to Mr. Mather's case, since the House last met, the Government had received from Sir Henry an announcement that the misunderstanding between this country and Tuscany had been entirely removed. There had been a most ample admission of responsibility and acknowledgement of regret on the part of the Tuscan Government, and the very best sentiments now subsisted between her Majesty's Government and the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Sir HARRY VERNY, in the absence of Mr. Anstey, brought on that gentleman's motion, to the effect that, in the case of the Rev. Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edward, arbitrarily expelled from the Austrian dominions, the rights of British subjects resident in foreign countries were violated; and that, no redress having been hitherto obtained, the case called for prompt and earnest measures on the part of her Majesty's Government. Mr. D. KINNAIRD seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in reply, quoted Lord Granville's despatch to show that the present Government—in admitting the right of Austria to decide what extent of religious toleration should be allowed in her own territory—had followed the policy of their predecessors. It did appear that Messrs. Wingate and Smith had overstepped the privileges conceded to foreign residents; and, that in the case of Mr. Edward, though ordered to leave Lemberg, on his remonstrating, that order had not been enforced, and his journey to Vienna and Breslau, in the depth of winter, had been voluntary, and wholly unnecessary. The claim for compensation (£472) had been disputed, and the items, on examination, were found indefensible; but any just demand, supported by facts, would be urged by our Minister on the attention of the Austrian Government.

Lord PALMERSTON recommended that the resolution be withdrawn. He did not regret that this subject had been brought before the House, because it was of the utmost importance that foreign Governments should know that, if they acted arbitrarily or unjustly towards British subjects, there existed a determination to discuss the matter, and, if necessary, to demand redress. He lamented the whole course pursued in this case. The present Ministers had found the matter launched in a wrong groove. Messrs. Wingate and Smith had been most cruelly and tyrannically treated. He regretted to see the despatch of Lord Granville, which, under the circumstances (Lord Palmerston significantly remarked), must be regarded as the despatch, not of the Secretary of State, but of the Cabinet. A despatch more abject in its terms and substance it had never been his lot to read; abstaining from asking redress, and leaving it to the good feeling of the Austrian Government whether any compensation should be made. The present Government had shown more vigour. The act was founded, not in any law, or in religious intolerance, but was instigated by resentment towards England for the part she had taken in the affairs of the Continent—though a policy that would have contributed to the peace of Europe and to the happiness of the people of Italy, while it would not have lowered Austria in the scale of nations if her possessions had been limited to the north of the Alps.

Mr. PLOWDEN concurred with Lord Palmerston in every word, and recommended the withdrawal of the motion. Mr. HUNG thought that the papers explained the case, and corrected the exaggerated statements of Mr. Anstey.

After a few remarks by Lord D. STUART, Sir H. VERNY withdrew the motion.

The Lords sat in the evening, and advanced a number of bills; Lord BENTINCK consenting to withdraw his District Court of Bankruptcies Bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was yesterday evening a dreadful riot in Stockport, arising out of a quarrel between the Irish Catholics and the English operatives. It is believed that the origin of the disturbance is to be found in the proclamation against Catholic processions, one of which took place on Sunday last. Upwards of seventy persons have been arrested, and several are reported dead. The military were called out, and the Riot Act read. There was a frightful destruction of property; the streets in some parts of the town were strewn with bedding and broken furniture. "The Irish population," says the *Daily News*, "have been unhouse, the Saxons having taken a fearful retaliation upon the Irish, who commenced the riot by breaking the windows in St. Peter's Protestant School."

A county meeting for South Northumberland, convened by the High Sheriff, for the purpose of nominating two candidates, was held yesterday at Hexham. There were between 4,000 and 5,000 persons present. Upon the show of hands, Mr. W. B. Beaumont and Mr. Ridley, the Free-traders, were nominated by an immense majority.

A fifth candidate is in the field for Edinburgh—the Hon. T. C. Bruce, brother of the Earl of Eglington, on the Tory interest.—Mr. Macaulay has replied to the Secretary of the Scottish Reformation Society, that, if returned, he will certainly not vote for the repeal of the Maynooth Act, and that he asks no man for his vote.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the *Nonconformist* far exceeds most of the journals of a similar character published in London. It is, therefore, a desirable medium for advertisements of Assurance Companies, Schools, Philanthropic and Religious Societies, Books, Sales, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, &c. The terms are, for eight lines and under, 5s., and for every additional line, 6d. Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a Post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Terms of Subscription are (*payment in advance*) 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year, and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

For the future all communications relating to *Advertisements and Subscriptions for the paper*, should be addressed to Mr. William Freeman, at the Publishing Office, 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill, London, to whom Post-office ORDERS should be made payable at the General Post-office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. E. Swift."—We are unable to give him the information asked for, but we have no doubt that such a publication may be obtained by application to B. L. Green, Paternoster-row.

"Probus."—Mind, as well as body, requires an admixture of light food with what is more substantial. Does our correspondent never read poetry? Does he wholly eschew fiction? Was Martin Luther the less earnest because he played the flute? The truth is, we do not believe in unchangeably long faces, and solemn words.

"L. K." asks why Nonconformists register their chapels and places of worship, as such—and whether in doing so they do not virtually yield to the civil power what does not belong to Caesar. We reply that they yield nothing whatever, but merely put themselves in a position to claim the protection which law extends to those who are engaged in performing divine worship. A Reader.—No "license" is required in any case—but out-door preaching is treated as on the same footing as out-door public meetings. No special protection is given.

"A Reader."—We know of none.

"E. J. Smith" had better write to Mr. Hume, Bryan-stone-square.

"George Wills."—The project deserves ventilation—but he had better defer the publication of it until after the general election.

"M. S."—We cannot publicly explain an arrangement based solely on private reasons; but we can assure him that the subscriptions so transmitted will be perfectly safe.

"A Country Minister."—His note has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Milton Club.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1862.

SUMMARY.

TO-DAY the Queen meets her Privy Council, and her Ministers hold their pleasantest Cabinet Council, the white-beat dinner. To-morrow she will release her nobles and "faithful Commons" from their service as the National Council. Friday's *Gazette* will contain the proclamation that annihilates one Parliament only to summon another into being. On Saturday, her Majesty will betake herself to the maritime and sylvan retreats of Osborne, Isle of Wight.

So much we state on the doubly-sure authority of club gossip and the court circular. The state of public business sanctions this programme. The House of Commons completed its tale of ministerial task-work on Friday. It sat yesterday for the behoof of independent members. The Lords—having no constituents to please, and being above the vulgar love of personal distinction—lose no time in talking over measures about which they have nothing to say. A balance-sheet of the session will be found below. The events of the parliamentary week are soon chronicled.

Beginning with Tuesday, the 22nd, we have to record a debate in the Lords, on the New Zealand Bill; the Duke of Newcastle alone denouncing the saddling of the colonists with the debts of a bankrupt company, and Earl Grey characteristically defending to its ultimatum the transaction to which his own Government was a party. On the same evening, the Commons went into committee on the Metropolitan Burials Bill. Sir William Clay proposed an important amendment, in the shape of a clause to annul the odious and sometimes painfully irritating distinction, in public cemeteries, between consecrated and unconsecrated ground. The motion was supported by speeches from both the members for Middlesex, and five of the metropolitan members, besides Mr. Peto and Col. Thompson. Mr. Walpole, Lord John Manners, and Lord Seymour, rather apologized for than defended the arrogant prejudice which insists on retaining the distinction. The resolution was lost by sixty-two votes to forty. We acknowledge with pleasure Sir William Clay's services in this particular; and although we cannot recommend the electors of the Tower Hamlets to accept it as an expiation for his long-continued indifference to their opinions and wishes, we are glad to be

able to compliment him on so graceful a close to his undistinguished career as member for the largest borough constituency.

On Wednesday, Mr. Gladstone introduced a second Colonial Church Government Bill, for the purpose of having it printed, and sent to the colonies; to which only Mr. Horsman objected. Lord Jocelyn made an appeal on behalf of the deposed and imprisoned Amirs of Scinde—the province conquered for us by Sir Charles Napier. The formal motion was agreed to; and the controversy adjourned to the correspondence columns of the *Times*.

The Marquis of Clanricarde retouched, on Friday, the sorest place in the Cabinet—Lord Malmesbury and his extradition bill. The unfortunate Foreign Secretary was provoked into saying that he found the bill in the pigeon-holes of his office, on taking possession; which only drew down the retort courteous, that his folly lay just there—in presuming to take up a measure left unfinished by Palmerston and Granville. "Not every one can bend the bow of (Cupid) Achilles."

On the return of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill to the Commons, its author, Lord J. Russell, moved that the Lords' amendments be agreed to. His lordship's reasons for so doing we have canvassed in another column. Suffice it to say, that the Radicals murmured, but did not mutiny, and that the bill finally passed without a division.

Lastly, the select committee on the Customs have made a report; and the great chicory question has been re-opened. The report contains a series of recommendations tending to reconcile the tardy operations of the tax-gatherer with the impatience of the man of business. There is one advantage, however, in the commercial grievances imposed by custom-houses—they stimulate the action of those principles which will one day overthrow all such barriers to "free intercourse." The Treasury minute permitting the *mixture* of chicory with coffee is to be rescinded, says Earl Derby; but, it is added by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there will be no objection to the separate sale of both articles. To adulteration done at home no one can object.

Ecclesiastical topics do not fail. Mr. Whiston has concluded his appeal to the court of which he is really the accuser and the victim, in words which may have no effect on his judges, but will assuredly gain his cause at the higher tribunal of public opinion. Mr. Gladstone has written to the Bishop of London, announcing his withdrawal from the Church of England, to become pastor of a Free Episcopal church at Torquay. The Bishop is himself, in turn, embroiled with his Evangelical brethren of the Church Missionary Society, by the refusal of his chaplain to accept for ordination a young anti-Tractarian trained by that society. Dr. Pusey has addressed a moving letter to Earl Shaftesbury, who had more than implied, in one of his recent speeches, a sympathetic alliance between Tractarians and infidels. Dr. Newman has drawn ridicule upon the recent proclamation by inquiring of the Home Secretary whether the wearing of clerical cloaks is meant to be forbidden; in reply to which he is told to consult his own legal adviser. And Dr. Achilli has gained a verdict against Dr. Newman in the trial for slander. On the last-mentioned only is it necessary that we should comment.

Dr. Achilli has gained a verdict, and that is all. After a trial of forty-three hours' duration, a jury has declared Dr. Newman's charges—with one unimportant exception—not proven. The nature of those charges, and of the evidence adduced, is such as to preclude us from laying before our readers such full details as are necessary to the formation of an independent judgment; nor do we feel called upon to state the conclusion of our own mind upon the precise point at issue. But on the larger issues incidentally raised, we have no hesitation in speaking. Accepting for literal truth all that was given in evidence for the defence, we have in Dr. Achilli the indisputable product of the Church of Rome and of Italian society—a man of unbridled passions and of considerable intellect—the legitimate gratification of the former prohibited by the very system which afforded opportunities for their illegitimate indulgence—and the scandal thereby excited only quickening the promotion earned by the exercise of the latter. On the other hand, giving the kindest construction to the case for the prosecutor, a severe censure is passed upon that passion for proselytizing which confounds apostasy with conversion, and hails the loud-mouthed assailant of errors just renounced with unstinted applause, while the laborious explorator of truth is shouldered into the company of the suspects. And in the name of an interest distinct from either Protestantism or Popery, we join in the censure pronounced by all the leading organs of the press on the indecorous demeanour of Lord Chief Justice Campbell; who repeated from the judgment-seat the offence of which he was first guilty in the Guildhall, pandered to the taste of a No-Popery mob, and lent himself to the exercise

upon the jury-box of those clamorous influences from which it should be as free as from the taint of sordid corruption.

Mr. Cobden, emerging from the silence imposed by domestic bereavement, has addressed to his constituents a letter, the principal portion of which we give elsewhere, and to the Eastern Counties Agricultural Relief Association, an excellent piece of advice touching the repeal of the Malt-tax—one of the objects sought by that very sagacious and worthy body of men. He tells them to return none but financial reformers. "I reiterate," he says, "what I have said before—if those (false) farmers' friends would stay away from the House we could reduce the expenditure, and ultimately repeal the malt-tax. They obstruct us in our efforts to carry out economy, and then the farmers blame us for not succeeding. Mr. Hume has already told you that for thirty-five years, during which he has been labouring to carry out economy in the Government, his great opponents have been the agricultural members. My short experience in the House fully confirms the statement." In another document, just come to hand, certificated by the signatures of Joseph Hume, Richard Cobden, and William Williams, we have "a comparison of the amount of organized armed forces voted and maintained for the United Kingdom and the Colonies in the years 1835 and 1852;" showing an increase of land forces at home since 1835, of 108,794 men (192,508—83,714), and a total increase of 126,635! We hope this instructive statement* will be widely distributed among both agricultural and commercial constituencies—for both are now conscious that economy is their common interest and hope.

The *Corps Législatif* of France have closed their brief first session—blazing up in their expiring moments with a show of independence. Our High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles has opened his little Parliament, whose House was inauspiciously burnt down on the very eve of their assembling. Our commanders in India seem bent on making the Burmese war as huge a disaster and disgrace to us as possible; settling their forces for the rainy season in the swamps about Rangoon. And young Meagher, whom we transported for high treason to Australia, makes a speech in the Guildhall of New York nearly as eloquent as that of Kosuth in ours; making us wonder what potent malignity perverted so much talent and earnestness to conspiracy, and how much of the fault was our own.

THE SESSION OF 1862.

WE seize the opportunity, whilst yet within reach, of speaking to the character of the expiring session. Next week the memory of the past will be pushed aside by the bustling activities relating to the future. Comment on it, if deferred till then, would excite a feeling very much akin to that of the bridegroom who received his new suit of clothes from the tailor a few hours after the wedding ceremony. Commonly, indeed, a review of the session will keep fresh for a few days, if necessary—but when the prorogation is to be immediately followed by dissolution and a general election, the case is otherwise, and anything requiring to be said of the course which legislation has taken must be said forthwith, or it will stand as little chance of being heeded as the volunteered supplemental speech of an ambitious orator after the chairman of a protracted public meeting has returned thanks and vacated his post.

The session of 1862 will yield us the fruits of an accident rather than a purpose—and, perhaps, there is no reason why we should regret this. Lord John Russell's Administration, languid from internal complaints, and too feeble to shake off the increasing lethargy which had fallen on it, could only plan small measures and offer them up to chance, the favourite divinity of the Whigs. Their programme we now know better than ever we have done that of their successors—for although they slipped out of office, their projects remained behind. Accordingly, the session, such as it is, has upon it the impress of the Whig mind—but with this difference. They would have presented their bills, and, in most cases, submitted to, if not invited, their rejection by the Legislature—whereas the Conservative and Protectionist Cabinet, resolutely intent on doing *something*, have selected the best of those bills, and energetically carried them through all their Parliamentary stages. It is as though the Whigs had dreamed, and lo! all the chief features of their dream have come true. Their good intentions used to wander about like ghosts seeking as it were a statutory body, and seldom able to find one—but this year, the great wizard of Protection waved his wand, and converted what might else have remained intentions merely into Acts of Parliament. Russell's charms, commonly so evasive and evanescent, have been actually caught and preserved. The ex-Ministers wrote some very pretty themes, more, perhaps, by way of exercise than anything else—and the present Ministers, having lighted on them in a lucky

* Published at 19, New Broad-street, London—the Office of the Peace Society.

moment, made them serve their purpose, and published them.

The course of the session has been more broken and zig-zag than usual. It opened with the great Palmerston controversy, which, contrary to general expectation, came off but tamely, and in which the noble Foreign Secretary lost his *prestige*, and grievously disappointed his most ardent admirers. It went on smoothly to the exposition of Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill, which excited so little opposition that all parties concurred in thinking it would be quietly carried. Thence it glided away without noise to the Militia Bill, where its character became suddenly and completely changed. Lord Palmerston forced an alteration in the proposed title of the Ministerial measure, and Lord John Russell, conscious of feebleness, seized the occasion for resigning. Then succeeded an interval of death-like stillness. A Protectionist Ministry was announced, and all its appointments completed. Another interval of suspended animation. The new Ministers met Parliament, and every ear was open to listen to some distinct exposition of their policy. No such exposition was vouchsafed. Well, it did not much matter. The session would be but brief, and none but necessary measures would be proposed. The session, however, wore on, in spite of remonstrance, and an average amount of business has been done. We all thought that Free-trade would have been assailed. On the contrary, it has been tacitly recognised by its foes, and finally established on an immovable basis. We all anticipated a decided, however mistaken, line of policy—we have had nothing but compromise, shuffle, and equivocation.

We recall the last sentence of the preceding paragraph. In one sense it is true—in another, incorrect. What the Derby Administration have given us of *their own*, will bear that description. But, in taking office, they found several measures ready drafted to their hands. These, with slight modifications, they adopted, adding to them but one or two of a sanitary character. The Militia Bill they somewhat ameliorated, but then they made the force which it authorized them to raise available not only against foreign invaders, but also against domestic insurrectionists. The New Zealand Constitution was prepared for them, at least in its main outlines, by their predecessors, and if in some particulars they improved it, in others they detracted from its worth. The several law reforms which have been carried were planned by the Whigs. The Metropolitan Burial Bill, disfigured as it is by some ecclesiastical restrictions, is an immense improvement on the act which it supersedes, and to the exclusive credit of this they may lay claim. But, on all disputed questions of policy they have been tricksy or unintelligible. They have abandoned Protection, but they have never had the manliness to avow it. They have made an ostentatious parade of their Protestantism, but under a guise which repels rather than attracts public confidence. They have unsettled the question of Education in a manner which may be aptly characterised as "sharp practice." They have been lavish of vague promises, and seeming concessions—but their conduct has been such as to sap all confidence in the sincerity of their most solemn professions.

Under the guidance of these political empirics, the session has worn the aspect of a protracted canvas for votes. There has been in Parliament a seeming deference to public opinion, and a real reserve of actual intentions, such as commonly distinguish an electoral contest. Important questions have been cleverly evaded by bland words. The talk has been unmeasured, and the business done has been done in desperate haste. Dexterity, uncontrolled by principle, sits at the helm of public affairs, and hence, in part, the erratic course of the session.

British statesmanship has not gained anything in character since February last. Lord Palmerston's hasty approval of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*—Lord Derby's studied concealment of his ultimate purpose in taking office—Mr. Disraeli's brazen-faced hypocrisy, and palpable lack of earnestness, save in retaining place—Lord John Russell's opposition to a militia bill which too nearly resembled his own, or, at least, embodied the self-same principle—and various lesser delinquencies of lesser men—have greatly encouraged the spread of a feeling of distrust in the professions of public men. *Nusquam tutu fides* is a motto the disagreeable force of which is beginning to be widely felt. This is a serious symptom, and threatens a stormy, and, perchance, a perilous future. For nothing is so certainly followed by swift retribution, in the political world, as systematic untruth. It eats into the very basis upon which all truly conservative hopes must rest. It is as a disease in the bones, all but impossible of cure.

If anything were wanting to prove the necessity of Parliamentary Reform, the history of the past session would supply it. For about four months, this nation has been under the government of a set of men with whom it has scarcely a wish, a principle, or a purpose in common. How could

this happen if the people were really represented in the House of Commons? A beaten faction, ashamed of their own political antecedents, seize the reins of power, and keep them. Why? Because if driven from their posts, no worthy successors can be found. The country is sick of Lord John, and finds it still harder to tolerate Lord Derby. "A plague on both your houses" is its inward and deeply-muttered imprecation. But as yet it can give to its feeling of dissatisfaction no very articulate expression. Its representative body gave but feeble utterance to its disgust—and even a general election, although it will probably suffice to unseat the present Ministers from office, will not adequately shadow forth the fulness of public discontent. The end is not yet—but it approaches.

HOW TO DETECT AND DEFEAT BRIBERY.

We were not wrong in predicting that the House of Commons would submit to the Lords' mutilation of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill; but we did not expect that Lord John Russell would quietly assent to the maiming of his offspring. The "amendments" not only cut off Mr. Duncombe's addition—extending the operation of the bill to counties—but require the assent of the upper House to an address from the lower for the appointment of a commission on a suspected constituency, and restrict the field of inquiry. Nevertheless, Lord John, with expressions of regret at the extent of the alterations, thought it better to agree to them than risk the passing of the bill; and adhered to that determination against the opinion of his own Attorney-General, Sir A. Cockburn, who considered the bill as reduced to blank paper, and in spite of the remonstrances of his Radical followers. After the summary ejection of Mr. Anstey's bill—which would have rendered every venal vote liable to a penalty of £50, recoverable in the county courts—one could not believe that the House was very earnest for the purity of its successor. But it is not often so careless of its own privileges as to allow the interference of the Lords with what in no way concerns them.

There are so many instances in Lord John Russell's career of submission to the hereditary obstructives, that there would be nothing uncharitable in ascribing this last piece of self-stultification to a greater regard for the stability of his native order than for the dignity and moral worth of the assembly of which he is the leader. But we are willing this time to give his lordship credit for sound judgment and the best intentions. It is doubtful whether sufficient of the Liberal party remain in town to have given him a majority; and it is certain that Ministers would have been glad of an opportunity to cast over a measure which, however defective, will clog the employment of those nefarious means without which even local successes are hopeless to candidates suspected of designs on the people's food.

A general and very reasonable impression prevails, that desperate efforts will be made, in the approaching elections, to secure for Government all the purchaseable seats in the kingdom; and to take advantage, by a timely issue of gold, of the divisions existing in some small constituencies among the Liberal electors. For defeating such attempts, however, the Opposition enjoy greater advantages than at any former election. The direct legislation of the present Parliament against bribery, may, it is true, be regarded as almost *nil*. The authors and agents of corruption will scarcely be deterred from their foul work by the apprehension of a possible commission of inquiry, that may possibly issue in the disfranchisement of the corrupted constituency;—especially as most of the boroughs in which extensive bribery is practicable are marked for absorption by the prospective new Reform Bill. In this, as in all cases, and with all forms, of temptation to crime, it is the certainty of punishment, not its amount, that is the surest deterrent. That certainty is considerably promoted by the act of last session in amendment of the law of evidence. Under that act (known as Lord Campbell's), the parties to a suit may be put in the witness-box, with the privilege of declining to answer self-incriminatory questions. This novel but equitable principle is applicable to inquiries before committees of the House of Commons, and commissions appointed by the Crown. Its operation on parties to an electioneering contest may easily be imagined. The member and his rivals, with their committee-men and agents, and whosoever may be called, are subjected to an inquisition from which there is no escape. Wherever there has been a suspiciously large expenditure, the clue to its origin is in the hands of a skilful counsel. Some one must have actually furnished the money; and by relentless questioning, it may be traced back to him, or from him to the pocket of the voter, however secret the channels of its conveyance. It is true, that at any stage, the unwilling deponent may take refuge in silence—but his silence will infallibly be taken for a confession of guilt, or of guilty knowledge. And it is quite

possible, that by a similar process, the enormous penalty of £500, imposed by a statute of George the Second on every act of bribery, may be recovered by an action at law.

With these legal facilities and an unparalleled popular sentiment on their side, the partisans of Free-trade candidates ought to reckon on defeating an attempt to carry even the rottenest of rotten boroughs. Non-electors may render an important service to the men who would protect their industrial, and procure the concession of their political rights, by constituting themselves a volunteer police for the detection of bribery. At Norwich, unhappily notorious for the venality of a portion of its constituency, this has been done so effectively that the Tories will find it as perilous to succeed by bribery as impossible to succeed without it. In Leicester, Nottingham, Sheffield, and other places where there are many poor voters, and some unscrupulous candidates or agents, the example should be followed. And Christian churches, with other depositaries of moral influence, should make formal and earnest efforts for the guardianship of public morality. Let "the salt of the earth" now, if ever, put forth its antiseptic power.

ELECTION NOTES.—VI.

As the dissolution of Parliament is now at our very doors, and the general election is expected to follow it immediately, the fight between political parties waxes hotter and hotter. It is not our purpose in these "Notes," as our readers must have discovered, ere this, to give information of every contest which may be going forward. Such information, in a condensed shape, we have ranged in due order in other columns. Our design has rather been, and is, to glance, from time to time, over the wide battle-field, and to direct attention to those electoral engagements which bring out, in strong relief, facts tending to illustrate either the spirit of the conflicting parties, the position and prospects of certain popular movements, or the progress of great, but, hitherto, much neglected principles. Possibly, we may have one more opportunity of prosecuting our original intention—but as time flies, and the interval between us and the return of a new House of Commons dwindles into a few days, we resume our task, uncertain whether or not further occasion will present itself.

We know of no contest which will better test the consistency and good sense of electors, than that to be decided in the city of Edinburgh. Last week we endeavoured to show the grounds on which the electors of the Modern Athens would be justified in preferring Mr. Duncan McLaren, their present Lord Provost, to Mr. Macaulay, albeit a brilliant essayist, a charming historian, and an impressive orator. Since then, we learn, with much satisfaction, that Mr. McLaren's election may be considered safe. The real struggle will lie between Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Cowan. It is, perhaps, the due reward of Mr. Cowan's friends, who are the firm adherents of the Free Church, that their refusal to unite with active Voluntaries should have placed their own candidate in some danger. And yet, consistency would appear to require of the Liberals in Scotland, of almost any conceivable shade of political opinion, that they should unitedly negative the claims of a man who, on that one question which appears to interest our Northern fellow-subjects most closely, so decidedly misrepresented them in 1845, when the Maynooth College Endowment Act was under discussion, and who, in giving his support to that measure, mingled his sophistical arguments with such bitter sarcasm. The opposition offered to the bill of Sir Robert Peel was thus described, in the debate on the second reading, by the right hon. gentleman now awaiting the verdict of Anti-Maynooth men *par excellence*. "The Orangeman raises his howl, and Exeter Hall sets up its bray, and Mr. McNeile is horror-stricken to think that a still larger grant is intended for 'the priests of Baal' at the table of Jezebel." This opposition, of course, Mr. Macaulay felt bound to resist, "regardless of the obloquy to which his vote might expose him, and at the risk of losing his seat in Parliament, which, however, he could never lose in a more honourable cause." We commend his courage. He gave his vote, and his speeches, to Maynooth, and—he was ejected. By a strange turn in public affairs, that same question on which Mr. Macaulay spoke thus bravely, has been thrust forward for reconsideration at the present election. Has Mr. Macaulay changed his opinion?—We have no intimation of it. Has Edinburgh given up hers?—That is a point we have yet to learn. Now, we do not stop to inquire whether the electors of Edinburgh are right or wrong in the horror they feel at the endowment of Popery. But this we do affirm, that if they, affecting to regard this question as one of vital importance, choose a gentleman who is utterly opposed to them in opinion, and who, in furtherance of that opinion, consciously risked his seat—if they, when precisely the same question is submitted to them once more for decision (whether wisely or unwisely, matters not)—if they return as their representative the Right Hon. Babington

Macaulay, they will expose all political profession to the imputation of being nothing better than cant and hypocrisy. Their hands will give the lie to their tongues.

At Sheffield, Mr. Parker, another ex-member of the Russell Administration, seemingly undismayed by the rejection of his claim to re-election by a large meeting of the electors, addresses them in a well-penned letter, in which he discusses a few important topics in the style of an *Edinburgh* reviewer. It is a pity that his well-poised words, which read so pleasantly, are not backed up by corresponding votes. A thorough-paced Whig partisan, it is difficult to conjecture what is the bond of political sympathy which has so long connected him with one of the most Radical constituencies in the kingdom. If we look to the division lists of the House of Commons for his qualification, we must at least admit, that he is no revolutionist, that is, in the ordinary acceptance of the term. His votes have been pretty uniformly recorded against all the motions recently made for Parliamentary Reform, the most moderate as well as the most sweeping, save when his official master prodded that small, but multifarious bill, which he designated an amendment of the Reform Act. Administrative economy has never received any countenance from him; and on questions affecting religious liberty and equality, he has mostly been absent or adverse. He has served himself admirably by consenting to become a hock of his party, but whether he has equally served his constituents, they will pronounce judgment on the polling-day. We anticipate his dismissal from Parliamentary labours, unless, indeed, his zeal for Whiggery should procure for him a re-entrance to the House of Commons through the narrow portal of some snug pocket borough. That Sheffield should again return him, seems to us a very improbable supposition. It is a large, popular, and uncorrupt constituency, less likely than many others to be swayed by the bland flatteries of a minister out of place. It is broadly and predominantly Liberal—while Mr. Parker is all but a Conservative. It has before it an alternative which cannot be far from agreeable to its wishes—for the candidature of Mr. G. Hadfield, a native of the town, and whose family has been connected with it for a long series of years, has proved him to be, not only an honest, but an able politician, and has shown his views to be in evident unison with those entertained by the vast majority at Sheffield. His reception has been everywhere most cordial—whilst his opponent has not yet dared to face a single public meeting. Mr. Parker, however, is at length convinced that all is lost, unless he vouchsafes his personal presence in the scene of conflict. He is about to meet his constituents, and to render up to them his account. Truly, he will have much to explain, and we are a little curious to see how he will succeed in the long-deferred attempt. No wonder that he, and men like him, should be opposed to Shorter Parliaments and the Ballot. Such measures, if carried into law, would destroy the class of members of which he is a conspicuous type. The conflict at Sheffield will, perhaps, be sharp—but we can scarcely look for any but a favourable issue. Principles, we hope, will be too strong for place—and independence be more highly prized than office.

Still, travelling south by the London and North-Western Railway, we stop at Leicester. Here, too, we find all the symptoms of a desperate contest—active canvassing—election squibs—and bitter feeling. Searching for the cause of this hot struggle, we can discover nothing but the wounded self-importance of *ci-devant* Liberal leaders. The Radical candidates, Sir Joshua Walmsley and Mr. Gardner, have done nothing to forfeit the confidence reposed in them at the last general election. They have not changed their political principles. They have not treated them with indifference or carelessness. They take the field with a strong claim on the electors who value their own independence—for the opposing candidates are the nominees of about a hundred discontented Whigs, who, to serve their factious and selfish ends, have coalesced with the Tories. The political faith professed by Walmsley and Gardner is what used to be professed by their now most rancorous foes. But as they were not the nominees of the money-clique in that borough, they are stigmatized as fiery revolutionists. The Tories of the old school, however, do not relish being made a cat's-paw of by crafty Whigs, and many of them will abstain from voting, where support given to either side would be plainly a dereliction, on their part, of principle. The coalition will not succeed. No spasmodic effort, how violent soever, will place them near the top of the poll. The Radicals have done most wisely in resolving to return their representatives free of expense. No borough can be regarded as independent, which entails upon candidates the cost of their election. Once more, then, we hope to see Leicester assuming a proud position amongst the constituencies of the empire—and we look forward with confidence to its realization of a triumph,

second in importance to none in the three kingdoms.

Another Welch borough, we are glad to observe, has resolved upon attempting to throw off its chains. Cardiff, eight-tenths of whose electors, probably, are Dissenters, impatient of lordly domination, have brought forward Mr. Coffin as a representative of their sentiments, and champion of their political independence. Their victory will be sure, if they will but stick together—landlordism may crush single insurgents, but how can it cope with an army of rebels? Wales owes it to herself to wipe away the reproach of being almost wholly Nonconformist in profession, and nearly without exception High Church in electoral practice.

The Metropolitan boroughs claim a word or two. The retirement of Alderman Humphrey from Southwark is succeeded by the candidature of Mr. Scovell, an extensive wharfinger. His political principles, as shadowed forth in his address, do not appear to us to differ greatly from those of Mr. Apaley Pellatt, already in the field, but he is by no means equally advanced on ecclesiastical points. We hope he will soon see the wisdom of withdrawing his pretensions. Mr. Pellatt has secured an efficient amount of support, which rapidly increases; and his thorough honesty and consistency on all ecclesiastical questions—his knowledge of Dissenters—and his unflinching adherence to his principles in times when they were not popular, will, we hope, commend him to the energetic aid of Nonconformist electors, who, in Southwark, are numerous enough, if united, to secure his return. In the Tower Hamlets, the two popular candidates—Mr. G. Thompson and Mr. Ayton—are untiringly at work, holding meetings of electors every night. From Mr. Thompson we have just received a pamphlet, entitled "Parliamentary Votes," &c., in which he compares his own alleged negligence with that of Sir W. Clay, as shown by the division list. Assuredly, if he be condemned on the score of inattention to his senatorial duties, Sir W. Clay cannot be consistently supported. The searching analysis instituted by Mr. Thompson brings out the fact that Sir William has voted fewer times during the last Parliament than his colleague, without being able to plead for his omissions so reasonable an excuse, and that the *quality* of his votes stands the test of comparison far less creditably than the *number*. The brochure is a little too late for all the service which it might otherwise have rendered, but as an *ad hominem* reply to the charges of Mr. Thompson's opponents, it is complete and uncontested. Finsbury, we anticipate, will hold by Mr. Duncombe, whatever other candidate it may choose to return with him. The faithful service he rendered to sound principles in days gone by—the courage with which he maintained them—and the assiduity with which he continued at his post until health compelled his temporary retirement, will, we cannot doubt, secure him a position at the head of the poll. Mr. Alderman Challis has not yet met the electors publicly. We understand, however, he purposed doing so this evening. In Lambeth, the present Liberal members—Messrs. Williams and D'Eyncourt—are opposed by Mr. Harvey, a respectable haberdasher; who, it would seem, is relying on public-houses and paid canvassers rather than his political pretensions. Lord Maidstone means to contest Westminster. He says ditto to Lord Derby—that is his political creed. What a tempting bait for the 'borough which used to rejoice in its Radicalism!

FETE AT CHARLTON HOUSE.—The annual *fête* held for the benefit of the Royal Kent Dispensary took place on Wednesday, with more than usual *éclat*, in the finely-wooded grounds of Sir Thomas Wilson's residence, Charlton House, near Woolwich. The amusements comprehended an equestrian pageant, performed by a selection from the *troupe*, biped and quadruped, of Astley's, with a variety of gymnastics and tight-rope feats, and closed with a monkey race, the animals acting as jockeys. There was some good music—the bands of the Royal Artillery, of the Royal Marines, and the brass band of the Sappers and Miners, being present—while, as the number of the company was unprecedentedly great, it is to be hoped that the funds of the institution will benefit accordingly.

ENORMOUS PLANK.—On Tuesday there was at the Bridgewater Canal-yard, Chester-road, Manchester, an enormous plank, which had been brought from Liverpool by the canal. Its dimensions are—length 144 feet; breadth, twenty inches; and thickness, six inches throughout. It is of a species of wood known as gum wood, or African oak, and was imported from Africa into Liverpool during the last summer. The tree from which this plank has been sawn must have been of a gigantic height, probably not much less than 300 feet.

LECTURES ON GOLD.—The council of the Society of Arts have appointed a deputation to wait upon the directors of the Government School of Mines, to request that the eminent professors of that school should immediately arrange a series of lectures on gold for the instruction of emigrants to Australia, and it is understood they will endeavour to obtain the delivery of these lectures in the ensuing week.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The following is a list, carefully compiled, of all the candidates now in the field for the counties, cities, and boroughs of England—which return, in all, 476 members. We have classified the candidates as Derbyites and Free-traders; though many of the former avow hostility to a re-enactment of the corn-laws.

Constituency.	Derbyites.	Free-traders.
Abingdon (1 mem.)	H B Coles	General Caulfield
Andover (2)	Sir W Cubitt	Lord E Howard
Arundel (1)	Mr. Moffatt	Mr. Charles Hindley
Ashburton (1)	Ashton-under-Lyne (1)	Dr. Layard
Aylesbury (2)	Captain West	Richard Bethel
Banbury (1)	Dr. Bayford	H W Tancred
Barnstaple (2)	Alderman Sidney	Lord Ebrington
Bath (2)	R Brebridge	Sir W Frazer
Bath (2)	Mr. Whately, Q.C.	Captain Scobell
Bedfordshire (2) ..	Colonel Gilpin	Mr. Phinn
Bedford (2)	H Stuart	F C H Bussell
Berkshire (3)	R Palmer	S. Whitbread, Jun.
Berwick (2)	Viscount Barrington	Chisholm Anstey
Beverley (2)	G H Vansittart	F Pusey
Bewdley (1)	J C. Buxton	Mr. Forster
Birmingham (2)	Mr. Hodgreen	Mr. Stapleton
Blackburn (2)	S L Fox	Hon. Mr. Lawley
Bodmin (2)	J S Smith	Mr. Wells
Bolton (2)	Dr. Mitchell	Sir T Winnington
Bolton (2)	S Blair	W Scholefield
Boston (2)	B B Cabell	G F Muntz
Bradford (2)	H Wickham	Mr. J Pilkington
Bridgenorth (2) ..	T C. Whitmore	Rowland Ronald
Bridgewater (2) ..	Sir R Pigot	H Carr
Bridgewater (2) ..	Mr. Follett	Mr. Henderson
Bridport (2)	Mr. Mansell	Mr. Whitehurst
Brighton (2)	Mr. Rolt	Thos. Barnes
Bristol (2)	Lord A Hervey	Mr. Crook
Buckinghamsh. (3)	Mr. M'Geachy	P Ainsworth
Buckingham (2) ..	C G DuPré	J A Hankey
Bury (2)	B Disraeli	G H Heathcote
Bury (1)	Colonel Hall	Col. Thompson
Bury St Edmunds (2)	Marquis of Chandos	Robert Milligan
Bury (1)	J. Stuart, Q.C.	Hon. H Cadogan
Calne (1)	Hon. E T Yorke	Lord Henley
Cambridgeshire (3)	Lord G J Manners	Sergt. Kinglake
Cambridge, Town (2)	E Balls	Colonel Tynte
Cambridge, Uni- versity (2)	J H Astell	T A Mitchell
Canterbury (2)	Mr. Macaulay	Mr. Flocks
Carlisle (2)	H Goulburn	Mr. Trelawney
Chatham (1)	L T Wigram	Sir G Peacock
Cheltenham (1)	G P Smythe	F H Berkeley
Cheltenham (1)	— Johnston	W H G Langton
Chichester (2)	— Gipps	Hon. C C Cavendish
Chichester (2)	W N Hodgson	Dr. Lee
Chichester (2)	Sir F Smith	Earl Jermyn
Chichester (2)	Sir W Jones	E H Banbury
Chichester (2)	Samuel Holme	Lord Duncan
Chichester (2)	—	Frederick Peel
Chichester (2)	—	Earl of Shelburne
Chichester (2)	—	R G Townley
Chichester (2)	W T Egerton	R A S Adair
Chichester (2)	G C Legh	F Mowatt
Chichester (2)	Sir P de M Egerton	Sir W Somerville
Chichester (2)	John Tollemache	Colonel Bomilly
Chichester (2)	Lord H G Lennox	J A Smith
Chichester (2)	J. Neeld	Sir J. Graham
Christchurch (1) ..	Captain Boldero	Josh. Ferguson
Cirencester (2)	Hon. E A Harris	Sir J Stirling
Cirencester (2)	Viscount Villiers	Craven Berkeley
Cirencester (2)	J R. Mullings	Earl Grosvenor
Clyde (1)	Hon. A G J Ponsonby	W O Stanley
Clyde (1)	M Wilson, jun.	
Cockermouth (2) ..	General Wyndham	Mr. Aglionby
Cockermouth (2) ..	G R Horsfall	Mr. Horsman
Colchester (2)	Lord John Manners	J Hardcastle
Colchester (2)	Mr. Hawkins	
Cornwall, East (2)	W H P Carew	T J A Robartes
Cornwall, West (2)	N Kendall	E M Pendarves
Coventry (2)	Mr. Hubbard	Sir C Lemon
Cricklade (2)	J Neeld	Rt. Hon. E Ellice
Cumberland, E. (2)	A Goddard	C Geach
Cumberland, W. (2)	Mr. Salkeld	Hon. J J Coke
Dartmouth (1)	Mr. Irton	Hon. C W G Howard
Dartmouth (1)	Captain Lowther	Wm. Marshall
Derbyshire, N. (2)	Sir Thomas Herbert	Mr. W S Lindsay
Derbyshire, N. (2)	Sir R. B. Beresford	Hon. H G Cavendish
Derbyshire, S. (2)	C B Colville	W Evans
Derby (2)	Wm. Mundy	Mr. T Bass
Derby (2)	Mr. Horsfall	L Heyworth
Devizes (2)	Capt. Gladstone	
Devonport (2)	G Hensage	H Tuffnell
Devonshire, N. (2)	Sir J Maxwell	J Romilly
Devonshire, S. (2)	Sir Geo. Berkeley	
Dorchester (2)	Sir T D Asland	
Dorsetshire (2)	L W Buck	
Dorsetshire (2)	Sir J Y Buller	
Dorsetshire (2)	Sir R. Lopes	
Dorsetshire (2)	G L Dawson Damer	B B Sheridan
Dorsetshire (2)	H G Sturt	
Dorsetshire (2)	H K Seymer	
Dorsetshire (2)	J Floyer	
Dover (2)	George Banks	Edward R Rice
Dover (2)	Lord Chelmsford	
Droitwich (1)	Sir George Clerk	
Dudley (1)	Sir J Pakington	
Durham, North (2)	J Benbow	
Durham, South (2)	Viscount Seaham	R B Shafto
Durham, City (2) ..	J Farmer	Lord H Vane
Essex, North (2) ..	Lord A Vane	T C Granger
Essex, South (2) ..	Sir J Tyrrell	W Atherton, Q.C.
Evesham (2)	W Beresford	Sir E N Buxton
Evesham (2)	T W Bramston	
Evesham (2)	Sir R. B. Smith	
Exeter (2)	Sir H Wiloughby	Grenville Berkeley
Exeter (2)	Sir T B Duckworth	Sergeant Wilkins
Eye (1)	Mr. Buck	Mr. Divett
Eye (1)	Sir E Kerrison	

practice of our free constitution."

and Dissenter, Walter Coffin, Esq., of Llandaff, Dr. Nicholl has represented these boroughs—or, rather, the estate of Lord Bute—for the last twenty years; but the Dissenting portion of the inhabitants—about eight-tenths of the population—have determined no longer to tolerate a nominee. Mr. Coffin has held various public meetings, from every one of which he was cheered by an immense concourse of persons to his committee-room. One meeting, got up by working men, was attended by about three thousand persons. There is every chance of his being successful, although the inhabitants have very great difficulties to contend with.

DEVONPORT.—The members of the Protestant Alliance here are helping the Tories to eject Romilly and Tufnell for their Maynooth votes. The Rev. John Pye has addressed a vigorous letter to the chairman of the local Alliance, from which we select the following passages:—

I cannot so consent (to abstain from voting for any candidate not pledged against grants to Romanism), because the course which you ask me to adopt is subversive of one of the very first principles of Protestantism—the right of private judgment. You say that Popery is a false religion, and, therefore, on this ground, and on this ground alone, it ought not to have Governmental support. But suppose the Papist should become Protestant, what then? Would you, in this case, withhold from him Government money? Certainly not, you say—let him only renounce the errors of Popery, and yield assent to Protestantism, and then I should no longer object to his receiving the pay of the State. Now, sir, what is this but saying that, if in the exercise of his own private judgment he becomes a Protestant, the State is right in granting him favour; while, if in the exercise of the same private judgment, he remains a Roman Catholic, the State is wrong in affording him its countenance!

2.—I cannot consent to yield to your dictation in this matter, because it calls upon the civil magistrate to decide in a religious question, which I hold to be beyond his legitimate province. If it belongs to the Government of the country to say, we will endow this denomination because it is right, and we will withhold support from the other denomination because it is wrong, then it is only for the Government to come to the conclusion that Popery, or Mahometanism, or any other system of religious belief, is the true one, and then, on its own assumption, to extend to it State patronage and favour.

3.—I dissent from the steps you counsel me to take, because they involve the principles of manifest injustice. You seek to withhold from the Roman Catholic all participation in the bestowment of public money, because, you say, you do not believe his religion to be in accordance with truth, and yet, you compel that same Roman Catholic to support a system of religious belief and practice which he repudiates, and from which he reaps no advantage. Thus you tax the Papist for the maintenance of Protestantism, while you refuse to tax the Protestant for the sustenance of Romanism. Now, Sir, this I take to be downright oppression and wrong.

FINSBURY.—On Monday night the first of a series of public meetings to promote the return of Mr. Duncombe, was held at the Denmark-terrace School-rooms, South Islington, when a crowded and enthusiastic audience afforded unquestionable evidence of Mr. Duncombe's continued popularity in the borough. J. Hodgskin, Esq., occupied the chair, and, in opening, read a letter from Mr. Osborne, M.P., expressing regret at his inability to attend, as he regarded Mr. Duncombe as being "without a parallel in Parliament." Mr. Wakeling moved, and Mr. Kit seconded, a resolution:—"That this meeting, highly approving of the political principles, and being grateful for the past services of Mr. Duncombe as one of the members for this borough, resolves again to return him at the ensuing election." The seconder said that Finsbury did not require political apprentices, but tried and skilful hands. Mr. Duncombe was received with continued plaudits. He urged the meeting not to deceive themselves by supposing that there was no opposition to him. It was not on account of the retirement of Mr. Wakley that two other candidates had come forward, for they were in the field before.

He wanted to know what he had done that they should be brought forward to oppose him? What complaint was there against him? He wanted something tangible to grapple with, and not have the electors told they could "give Mr. Duncombe one vote" [hear, hear]. He wanted to know whom he had deceived in the last eighteen years [cheers]. He wanted to see the Reformer he had deceived, or the wrongs of the Dissenter that he had not attempted to get redressed [loud cheers]. He could not have deceived the Whigs, for he knew he went beyond them [cheers]. He could not have deceived the Tories, for they knew he was always opposed to them [cheers]. He only wished that the gentlemen who came forward to contest the borough were Tories, for then they would have some intelligible ground to go upon, some principle of antagonism, and he would be prepared to fight the battle against any number of Tories [hear, hear]; but when he saw the Reform interest so split up, he thought it was a disgrace to the borough [loud cheers]. With common prudence and care he believed his health would be restored before next spring; but if it should not be restored, or should again give way, he should, early in the session, if he should again be returned, request the electors to choose another to fulfil the duty he would be unable to perform either with honour or safety to himself, or with satisfaction to them [great cheering].

In reply to questions, he said, he had not voted in favour of the grant to Maynooth, and would vote for its repeal, not from any sectarian motives, but because he was opposed to all religious endowments; neither did he think the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act was a mistake, and ought to be revised; and that if it depended on his vote few of the working classes should be without the franchise and the right to vote for him at the ensuing election. The resolution was then agreed to unanimously. Mr. J. H. Parry then moved, and Mr. J. Vincent seconded, a motion—"That for effecting the object now in view, this meeting pledges itself to

strenuous exertions to place Mr. Duncombe in that position on the poll which he is entitled to occupy, and also to assist in returning him free of expense." Mr. Vincent, in the course of a speech which made a great impression, touchingly alluded to the earlier period of his political career, when he fell a victim to the arbitrary power of the law, and when Mr. Duncombe was the first to visit him in his cell on his unjust removal to London, and the first to congratulate him on the order being issued for his discharge. He should, if it were possible for him to leave York, assuredly come to London to give him his vote. The motion having been unanimously carried, Mr. J. C. Williams moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, and contrasted the character of that meeting with others held in the borough, where they had to listen to a series of miserable apologies for miserable mistakes. Another candidate, respecting whom they most needed information, appeared to think that the electors would be sufficiently favoured if they saw his face on the day of nomination. Mr. John Cook, in seconding the motion, regretted that they had not in the field a tried Reformer, whom they could fully trust as a colleague for Mr. Duncombe.—The meeting broke up at a late hour.—A meeting of Mr. Challis's friends was held at the Crown, Clerkenwell, the same evening, at which the candidate was present; but we understand that it was not convened by public announcement.

WESTMINSTER.—Mr. W. Coningham, the new candidate, held a meeting on Friday night. Charles Sturgeon, Esq., the Radical candidate for Nottingham, presided. Mr. Thornton Hunt moved a resolution to the effect, "that the choice of candidates belonged of right to a constituency—that the meeting, having heard the statement of Mr. Coningham, thank him for giving an opportunity to the independent electors of Westminster of exercising their privileges, and pledged themselves to use every legitimate means for securing his triumphant return." The resolution was agreed to, with only one dissident, amidst loud cheering.—The Carlton Club candidate has at last made his appearance in the person of Lord Maidstone. Two or three paragraphs from the Viscount's address will suffice to explain his pretensions and chances:—

Certain gentlemen (both in and out of Parliament) have been pleased of late to ridicule the constitutional jealousy of foreign encroachment, which has ever been the best guarantee of English liberty. Here, however, on the soil of Westminster, and within an easy distance of Cardinal Wiseman's Throne, I tell them—that the feeling which is directed against the arrogant pretensions and insidious Jesuitism of the Vatican is innate in the breasts of the people. It is part of the stuff of which an Englishman is made, and is an ineradicable as his bulldog courage. I have read history; and I gather from it, that the spirit which animates the Church of Rome passes nothing by as too trifling, and shrinks from nothing as too gigantic for its notice.

I disapprove of triennial Parliaments for the following reasons:—It takes an M.P. a year to learn his business, and a year to make speeches for his constituents at the close of a Parliament; consequently, under the triennial system, he will have but one year to devote to the public service, while under the present he may have from four to five.

I dislike the ballot. It is an ill-contrived and abortive method of evading constitutional responsibility; and I look upon it with suspicion as part of the machinery of universal suffrage, for which I do not think this country adapted either by habit or inclination.

I hope, then, to see Lord Derby's Government in possession of the confidence of the people, and a majority in Parliament; for after him—the Deluge! Recollect that, Conservatives of all classes!

SOUTH NORTHUMBERLAND.—The Liberal party, not discouraged by the failure to secure a second candidate at an earlier date, have memorialized the High Sheriff to call a county meeting, for the purpose of considering who were fitting candidates. That meeting was to be held yesterday (Tuesday). The gentleman fixed on is Mr. George Ridley, brother to the baronet of Bengdon, who will oppose him with the bitterest hostility. There is scarcely a doubt that the Liberal members will be returned for South Northumberland.

HAILSTORM AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday week considerable damage was done to property in the town and neighbourhood of Manchester by a storm of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Property in Pendleton, Eccles, and Patricroft, appear to have suffered most, and in these places mill and greenhouse windows must have been destroyed to the extent of some thousands of pounds sterling. Messrs. Naysmith and Gaskell's works, called the Bridgewater Foundry, had between 2,000 and 3,000 squares of glass broken in the sky-lights over the sheds. Three of the hailstones picked up at Eccles weighed an ounce and three-quarters. At Eccles the cotton mill of Messrs. John Chadwick and Brothers suffered to the extent of upwards of 5,000 squares of glass in the weaving-sheds, besides glass broken in other parts of the mill. The silk-mill of Mr. Thomas Ainsworth, also at Eccles, had from 1,500 to 2,000 squares of glass broken in the weaving-sheds. Mr. Hindley had glass broken in his greenhouses to the value of twenty pounds. The fruit in the pineries has suffered very seriously. In the weaving-sheds of Sir Elkanah Armitage's mill about 1,500 squares of glass were broken. The storm did not reach Manchester until about four o'clock, but lasted until nearly five. The hail was not heavy, though rain fell in torrents. The upper part of a chimney was struck by the lightning. About thirty feet was torn entirely down. No person was injured except one of the porters, who was slightly hurt, and was able to return to his work the next day.

LITERATURE.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Chalmers, D.D., LL.D. By his Son-in-law, the Rev. W. HANNA, LL.D. Vol. IV. Edinburgh: T. Constable and Co. London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row.

THIS concluding portion of the life of Dr. Chalmers extends from the year 1834 to 1847—the time of his decease. During that period the public life of Chalmers was also, to a great extent, the history of the Church of Scotland. The events which preceded and attended the Disruption in the Church have been again and again presented to notice, from both the Free Church and the Moderate points of view; but it was Dr. Hanna's unavoidable duty to narrate them here, in their connexion with the personal opinions and agency of Dr. Chalmers; no life of the latter could be deemed complete or satisfactory if such passages were omitted, or even slurred. The manner in which Dr. Hanna has performed this part of his task is to be strongly commended. He has used all possible brevity, without neglecting the claims of a topic so vital to the reputation of the great and earnest man, in whose career this controversy was one of the most significant occurrences, and fundamental to a just appreciation of his character and powers. This sketch is more readable—having even passages quite vivid and picturesque—and better suited to put the matter intelligible before a general public, than any other account of the struggle that we have seen. It is fair-spirited, also, and free from the party feeling of a disputant. We shall not further enter into this subject, as it is too well-known to have a present interest, although a necessary element in a permanent record like this biography. It will be enough briefly to sketch here the outline of the inner and outer life of Dr. Chalmers during these last years, in which his character became mellow, and his convictions found their last and surest expression.

The literary honours conferred on Dr. Chalmers were well-deserved, and their eminence corresponded to his desert. In 1834, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and, also, in the same year, a Member of the Royal Institute of France. In 1835, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D., mention being specially made in the address with which he was presented to the Vice-Chancellor, of his eloquence, his defence of Establishments, and his Bridgewater Treatise. Of his visit to Oxford on the occasion of receiving this distinction, Chalmers retained a proud and pleasing remembrance; carrying away with him the robes of his degree, with the same thoroughly boyish delight with which he suffered his imagination to exultate among the noble academic scenes of the University. The juvenility of feeling and child-like innocence, which he kept fresh and unpolluted under the most arduous labours and weightiest honours, form one of the fine traits in the character of the genial old man.

Previous to 1836, the insolvency of the Town Council of Edinburgh, on whom the salaries of the Professors in the University depend, caused the suspension of the incomes of all the chairs; and Chalmers, with a view to supplying the deficiency in his means, commenced the publication of a cheap and uniform edition of his works. At the same time he became involved in a painful and exhausting personal controversy, which sprung from the depth and earnestness of his convictions on the subject of Church Extension; but even while this unhappy conflict raged violently, he possessed an inward repose and spiritual quickness both remarkable and beautiful; and when, afterwards, a reconciliation came, the antagonists stood together with cordiality and confidence, in defence of the liberty and purity of the Church. Such was the natural close of a dispute which was maintained, on one side at least, with such prayer as this, found Dr. Chalmers's Diary of the time:—

"O my God, I draw upon Thee for wisdom and charity. . . . May a sense of my gross and awful delinquencies against Thy Holy law be ever present with me; and O let me acquit myself in this and every similar affair so as that with an unfaltering heart I may be enabled to say, 'Forgive my trespasses, even as I forgive those who have trespassed against me.'"

The favourite scheme of "Church Extension" continued to employ Dr. Chalmers's best energies. The aid of the Government was sought: but it was an era of political change; and the apparent sympathy of the Conservatives proved no more serviceable to the cause than the indifference of the Whigs. An appeal to the country was made, and the issue was wonderfully successful: in May, 1838, Dr. Chalmers reported to the General Assembly, that nearly two hundred churches had been added to the Establishment, for the erection of which £200,000 had been contributed. To an Anti-state-churchman there is much in Dr. Chalmers's part in this movement, at various times, which seems neither just and approvable nor self-consistent: and it is surprising to see with what tenacity he clings to a testimony in favour of a

State-Church, and how earnestly he insists on the duty of Government to endow "the *true* religion;" when he had proved both the superiority of the Voluntary principle, which he strangely distrusted, to the best aids of the State,—and the ineffectiveness of Government support for enlarged spiritual purposes; while the bondage such support imposed, and the ruinous consequences of the interference with the internal action of the Church which it involved, he knew well enough—by an experience which might have been more suggestive and profitable to him, but for the effects of a theoretic pre-judgment of the question, and a reputation which had become identified with a particular position in reference to it.

In 1838, ecclesiastical questions occupied much of public attention: it was the year of Commissions of Inquiry into the state of the English and Irish Establishments,—of the Irish Tithe Bill, with its notorious, and yet most defensible, Appropriation clause,—and of the Duke of Wellington's declaration, that "The real question of the day is Church or no Church." Establishmentarians were alarmed; they rushed to the defence of their "legal provision," and contended for their established privileges with fear and fervour. In this year Dr. Chalmers delivered, in London, by invitation, his celebrated lectures on National Establishments, to one of the most select and remarkable audiences ever brought together. The genius of the man shone resplendently; his rich and peculiar gifts were never more grandly displayed; his success was one of the most signal triumphs of oratory in modern times. But the ears of prelates and nobles heard truths they had not bargained for when they made Chalmers their champion; and to the practical value to *them*—as English Churchmen—of the theory the lecturer expounded, and the defence he sustained, every intelligent Voluntary wished them a hearty welcome. Chalmers's strong point was the Independence of the Church—an "organized provision for the clergy," but "their ecclesiastical independence"—"no other communication with the State than that of being maintained by it!" But the substance of his argument was doomed to a speedy refutation by the proceedings that led to the Disruption; his boast of the freedom of the Church of Scotland, which neither the King could dare to violate nor governments to shackle—which was said to be so perfect and entire that she was "the unfettered mistress of her own doing"—this, too, was refuted and scorned in every Church court and in the Parliament of the land: and Dr. Chalmers's theory remains—a State Church which never *did* exist, which never *will* exist, and which, in the nature of the case, never *can* exist.

Passing by a visit to Paris—of which some interesting particulars are here given in extracts from Diary letters—we find that in 1839, Dr. Chalmers made a great tour in the north of Scotland, in aid of the Church Extension Scheme, which greatly disappointed him in its results. This disappointment principally arose from the divided state of the Church on the Non-intrusion controversy, the various stages of which, from the Judgment of the Court of Session to the Disruption, spread over the years 1838-43; during which, it must be remembered, Dr. Chalmers was actively interested in that question, as well as engaged in the labours to which we shall more specifically refer. In 1840 he reached the age of sixty, a period of which he thus spoke:—

"It is a favourite speculation of mine, that if spared to sixty, we then enter on the seventh decade of human life; and that this, if possible, should be turned into the Sabbath of our earthly pilgrimage, and spent sabbatically, as if on the shore of an eternal world, or in the outer courts, as it were, of the temple that is above—the tabernacle in heaven. What enlivens me all the more of this idea, is the retrospect of my mother's widowhood. I long, if God should spare me, for such an old age as she enjoyed, spent as if at the gate of heaven, and with such a fund of inward peace and hope as made her nine years' widowhood a perfect feast, and foretaste of the blessedness that awaits the righteous."

Dr. Hanna says, with great truth, of this period of Chalmers's life, that "the events in which he mingled, and which he helped so much to mould, were far from engrossing his thoughts: the part he took in them was in fact the product of those deeper convictions which rested upon the unseen and enduring objects of faith. Behind the outer history of his life there lay that inner spiritual history which made the other what it was." From his journal—always marked by "openness and truthfulness"—kept at this time, we make a few extracts, which have, to our feeling, great beauty and characteristic sincerity.

"March 17th, 1840.—Entered the seventh decade of my life. I have looked long at this birthday as a great moral and spiritual epoch. My God, enable me by prayer and performance to make it good. O that my heart were a fountain of gracious things, which might flow out with gracious influence on the hearts of my acquaintances, and more particularly of the members of my family."

"March 28th.—Sadly exercised with adverse tidings from London anent the Church; and all that is heavenly takes flight by giving way to other themes."

"April 1st.—To-day there is the opening of a great hope in Church matters. I long for my own deliverance from the turmoils of public life. I feel somewhat the advantage which a sally of my own has given to a

hostile multitude against me, and yet I am supported in a way that is marvellous under every visitation."

"Sunday, August 30th.—My engrossments now are with Pauperism and the British Association. I have had miserably little experience of prayer being the alienation of the divine life, but I think that now and previously I have experienced its efficacy in shielding me from temptation. Thou knowest, O God, how frail I am. O give me the *imperious* as well as the *gracious*,—that knowledge of the Father and the Son, which amounts to fellowship with both."

"Sunday, 22nd.—Suffered myself to be annoyed by the perversities to which I am exposed on the subject of Pauperism. Let me rise to the more serene and elevated panorama of religion.—O my God, let me be clothed with humility and experience the consequent grace which thou hast promised to bestow."

"Sunday, March 14th.—The affairs of the Church thickening: and I sadly exercised by the urgencies that I should again mingle in the fray, to the hazard of my health and serious injury of my literary undertakings. I pray for the Church, O God. Make clear the path of duty."

"Sunday, May 16th.—. . . Have adopted a new system of Sunday readings, confining myself to a prayerful reading of Scripture. Last Sunday began with John i, and to-day read John ii. Have had two pleasant, and let me hope, two spiritual Sabbaths, to some degree, in consequence. Was much delighted by my ordinary Bible passage this morning, in 1 Sam. ii.—Hannah's prayer, 'For by strength shall no man prevail.' . . . Feel now that to be spiritually-minded is life and peace—at least of this very certain, that I shall have no peace without it; and let me hope that this experience will shut me more up to a life of religion. Find that sermons from the pulpit or chapters in the Bible which would fail to interest me were I only bestowing a cursory attention upon them, become interesting when I make an effort to realize the objects of which they treat. Familiarize me, O God, more and more with the things of faith and eternity."

"May 19th.—Let me guard my spirit from the impatience of petty annoyances; and ever remember, in the language of the Port Royal Memoirs, that religion consists not in the doing of extraordinary things, but in the doing of common things extraordinarily well."

"Sunday, 30th.—On Monday crossed to Edinburgh. Spoke in the Assembly on Patronage on Tuesday. . . . Moved the deposition of the Strathbogie ministers. . . . Have had abundant evidences of my native carnality and frailty during last week.—My God, if it be thy blessed will, let me spend the remainder of my days in quiet study and retirement, with every aim terminating in Thee and thy glory. . . . God has convinced me, through the medium of my consciousness and of its experimental findings, that I am no longer fit for the fatigues and the turmoils of public life. Yet I would commit this thought of my heart, and for its establishment, to God, trusting in Him, and leaning not to my own understanding. And O if it be His blessed will, may I spend my remaining days in the retirement which I love; and let it be a retirement of peace and piety, and withal of profit to the souls of men."

"July 13th.—A most unsavoury letter from —, of which I could only relieve myself by replying to it. Feel a most degrading subjection to circumstances. O for that love of God which nothing can disquiet or offend."

"July 14th.—. . . Medically better, and morally in less discomfort, but have to complain of my extreme sensibility to the opinions of men. Why do I not look upon God?"

"July 17th.—Find it essential to a religious frame that there should be more of devotional thinking and prayer. The Church crisis looks nearer."

"July 23rd.—. . . I have sad infirmities of temper. My God, help me to overcome all the obstructions which lie in the way of my perfect observance of the second law. How miserably deficient in the grace of endurance. Help me, O God!"

"September 9th.—Strike off these fetters of false orthodoxy which stand in the way of my new obedience; and while I retain entire dependence on Christ's righteousness and grace, let me, at the same time, have the comfort of knowing that my labour, my own personal labour, is not in vain in the Lord."

"September 27th.—Began this day my Institutes of Theology. I pray for God's blessing upon the work. . . . I have great comfort in quiet and leisurely and thorough study."

"October 3rd.—Began my regular Biblical Devotions this day.—I trust with good to my soul. Prosper this enterprise, Almighty Father! and bless it to my eternal welfare."

In the above extracts references will be found to the circumstances in which Dr. Chalmers's latest literary labours had their origin. When he speaks of his engrossment with Pauperism, the reference is to the publication of "Alison on Population"—a work which exposed the condition of the poor in Scotland, and advocated the assimilation of the law in that country to the new Poor-law of England. Chalmers had ever espoused a Parochial System; and when he witnessed the strong tide of popular feeling in favour of Dr. Alison's propositions, he hastened to vindicate the views he himself held, by a paper read to the British Association, and by lectures to his class, afterwards embodied in a volume, published in 1841, and now forming the twenty-first of his collected works. This defence of a Parochial System for the right management of the poor was ineffective; Alison's pamphlet led on to a speedy change in the law; and Dr. Chalmers's best solace was an expressive letter from Thomas Carlyle, in which occur the following

"Chelsea, Oct. 11, 1841.

"A wholesome, grateful air of hope, brotherly kindness, cheerful sagacity, salutes me from this book as I eagerly glance over it: to read it with care, as I purpose shortly to do, will be no task for me,

but a pleasure. One is sure, beforehand, of finding much, very much, that we must at once and zealously assent to; and slower assent, doubt, examination—nay, ultimate dissent itself (turning only on the application and details), can but render a beautiful deeper basis of agreement more visible. It seems to me a great truth, this fundamental principle of yours, which I trace as the origin of all these hopes, endeavours, and convictions in regard to Pauperism, that human things cannot stand on selfishness, mechanical utilities, economics, and law courts; that if there be not a religious element in the relations of men, such relations are miserable and doomed to ruin. A poor-law can be no lasting remedy; the poor and the rich, when once the naked parts of their condition come into collision, cannot long live together upon a poor-law! Solely as a sad transitional palliative against still fiercer miseries and insupportabilities can it pretend to recommend itself, till something better be vouchsafed us, with *true* healing under its wings. . . . That you, with your generous, hopeful heart, believe there may still exist in our actual churches enough of divine fire to awaken the supine rich and the degraded poor, and act victoriously against such a mass of pressing and ever-accumulating evils—alas! what worse could be said of this by the bitterest opponent of it, than that it is a noble hoping against hope, a noble strenuous determination to gather from the dry deciduous tree what the green alone could yield? Surely, for those that have still such a faith, I will vote that they should have all possible room to try it in. With a Chalmers in every British parish much might be possible! But, alas! what assurance is there that in any one British parish there will ever be another?—But enough of this. Go as it may, your labours in this matter are not lost—no jot of them is lost. Nay, in one shape or another, as I believe, the thing that you advocate must verily realize itself in this earth—across what famines, poor-laws, convulsions, and embroiled struglings, is not known to man. My prayer is, that a voice so humane, so true and wise, may long be heard in this debate, and attentively laid to heart on all sides. . . .

THOMAS CARLYLE."

In the closing passages from the Journal, quoted above, Chalmers refers to "the Biblical compositions which were commenced at this period, and continued with unbroken regularity (says Dr. Hanna) till the day of his decease. Go where he might, however he might be employed, each weekday had its few verses read, thought over, written upon, giving what he denominated his 'Horae Biblicæ Quotidianæ'; each Sabbath day had its two chapters, with the two trains of meditative devotion recorded to which they respectively gave birth—forming what he denominated his 'Horæ Biblicæ Sabbaticæ.' These works have now been some time published, and it need hardly be said that they are of peculiar value as revelations of the spiritual life of the author in his ripest years, and as the expression of the first and freshest thoughts which rose in the mind of a many-sided man when devoutly communing with the Book of God. About the same time with the Daily Scripture Readings, Dr. Chalmers commenced his "Institutes of Theology," and their composition was carried on simultaneously; it appears to have been with remarkable ease and success that he passed daily from the science and elaborate performance of the one to the simplicity and free utterance of the other; and it is most worthy of admiration and respect, that a man who had earned both reputation and the right to rest, so fully and satisfactorily, should sit down, at the age of sixty-two, to studies and hard work such as these compositions involved. This is no place to review the "Institutes of Theology"; but the single remark is called for, that they contain the author's mature reconsideration, revision, and condensed expression of all that he had contributed to the various departments of Theology, during a life of great intellectual activity. These later works are, to us, much more delightful and suggestive than many of Chalmers's earlier productions, because they have a purer style and weightier thought—the splendour and grand monotony of the early rhetoric have given place to a soberer and more expressive diction, while the thoughts are not less various or profound than those of former years.

In 1843 came the Disruption; it was followed by difficult labours and many sufferings in the case of the seceding party. Dr. Chalmers's part in the organization of the Free Church, his activity and zeal for the Sustentation Fund, his appointment to the office of Principal of the new Free Church College, and other collateral ecclesiastical matters, as well as his interest in the subject of Christian union, and the foundation of the Evangelical Alliance, are generally known, and must here be passed by without further notice.

The reader of the former volumes of this biography will remember that the Glasgow life of Dr. Chalmers was a noble and strenuous effort to reduce the awful amount of ignorance and irreligion prevailing in that city: in such efforts he continued unweariedly to employ his great powers; and, at the age of 65, he selected the West Port, one of the most depraved districts of Edinburgh, and applied himself to the work of its reformation and culture, in the use of the peculiar instrumentality which he believed to be alone able to cope with the growing moral evils of large towns, and which may conveniently be termed "the territorial system." His personal superintendence of the operations carried on in the West Port was most valuable to the end in view; and so fully did his plan comprise all that was necessary to success,

that, since his decease, the work has progressed most satisfactorily; and a church and school-rooms were erected—the former now filled to overflowing, the latter very numerously attended—and a savings'-bank, library, and other agencies, are connected therewith. To those who would reclaim the masses of our population, and who would learn the power of this "territorial system"—the principle of operation upon single districts or localities—we recommend the attentive perusal of this interesting and suggestive chapter on the West Port. Chalmers never seems to us so truly grand a man as when we follow him in these labours.

The close of Chalmers's brilliant and useful career was sudden and affecting. There is no decay to witness; no gradations of departure to note; no consciousness of approaching death in the dying one; no last scene, in which the faiths and feelings of life rise to their highest intensity, and find their last expression. In the silent night—and alone—he passed away; without an hour's rest from his many labours, and without a farewell to the loved ones of his home. But who doubts that he emphatically enjoyed "an abundant entrance" into the glorious kingdom of his God and Saviour? Such a death leaves us nothing to say,—but the life that led up to it is a study for all Christian teachers and workers, from which each will come away purified, enlightened, and strengthened,—and glad and thankful that the story of such a wise, and holy, and genial man is so fully and effectively preserved to us.

A few extracts, which will put before the reader some personal and domestic traits, shall close this notice:—

"It may gratify a natural curiosity should we follow Dr. Chalmers through the different engagements of a day at Morningside, and furnish some details of his personal habits and domestic life. Whatever variety the day exhibited, it had one fixed essential feature. The motto 'nula dies sine linea' never met with a more rigorous fulfilment. The period allotted to what he called 'severe composition' had never exceeded two or three hours at a time, and in ordinary circumstances there was seldom more than one sitting daily at such work. The tension of the mind during the effort was extreme, but it was never so long continued as to induce fatigue or exhaustion. During the last six or seven years of his life, his daily modicum of original composition was completed before breakfast, written in short-hand, and all done in bed. The preparatory ruminating process was slow, but it was complete. This slow and deliberate habit of thinking gave him a great advantage when the act of composition came to be performed. He never had the double task to do, at once of thinking what he should say and how he should say it. . . . He never began to write till, in its subjects, and the order and proportions of its parts, the map or outline of the future composition was laid down; and this was done so distinctly, and as it were authoritatively, that it was seldom violated. . . . As his invariable mode of dealing with introductions was to invite the introduced to breakfast, very interesting groups often gathered round his breakfast table. In the general conversation of promiscuous society, Dr. Chalmers did not excel. . . . But at his breakfast table, with half-a-dozen strangers or foreigners around him, his conversation was in the highest degree rich and attractive. . . . His power of pithy expression (remarkably exhibited in his occasional employment of vernacular Scotch), and of pictorial narrative, his concentrated and intense moral earnestness, his sense of humour, his boundless benignity, the pure, transparent, and guileless simplicity of his character,—received many of their happiest illustrations at such times.

"Dr. Chalmers's evenings were given to general reading, and to the society of his family and friends. He kept steadily by one book at a time, and, however small a portion of it might be overtaken each evening, the perusal was regularly prosecuted to a close. . . . Within the last two or three years of his life, he completed an entire re-perusal of Gibbon, Shakespeare, and Milton. . . . In his domestic intercourse with his daughters, there was much playful familiarity. After some of his great public appearances, when he came home exhausted, his daughters would gather round him as he lay at ease in his arm-chair. One would play Scotch music, another shampoo his feet, a third would talk nonsense, and set him into fits of laughter. At such times, in a mock-heroic way, he would repeat Scott's lines—"O, woman, in our hours of ease," &c. A spirit of chivalry ran through all his intercourse with his daughters: they not only ministered to his comfort in his hours of relaxation, he made them companions, as it were, of his public life, and sought their intellectual sympathy with his even highest exercises of thought."

Once again we offer to Dr. Hanna, for his most admirable and noble biography, our cordial thanks;—his work has won a reputation which places it above the need of praise at this late day.

A PRESENT FROM THE DIGGINGS.—A poor but respectable tradesman in Gloucester, whose brother emigrated to Australia a few years ago, has received from him a very agreeable token of fraternal regard in the shape of a lump of gold. A letter which accompanied the present stated that the brother had made his way to the diggings, and had there picked up, among other similar "trifles," the enclosed lump, which he begged his brother to accept, and use its value in making the necessary preparations for transferring himself and his whole family to the great golden land of the south. The lump thus sent has sold for not less than £400. Enabled by this princely gift, the Gloucester tradesman is about to join his brother, and has taken steps to dispose of his business.—*Exeter Gazette.*

GLEANINGS.

Within the last three years and a half, ending on the 12th instant, there have been 2,279 persons killed and 773 injured by accidents in British mines.

Otto and Madame Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) have left Fenton's Hotel, London, for the Continent.

The people of Bath have presented to Lord Duncan a massive silver candelabrum, in acknowledgment of his valuable services in promoting the repeal of the Window Tax.

American newspapers, which applauded the hunting of a fugitive negro to the death, applaud the escape of Mr. Meagher from British "oppression."

A CENTENARIAN PREACHER.—On Monday week, a religious service was held in the Rev. Dr. Fletcher's chapel, Finsbury Circus, when a Sunday-school teacher, and occasional preacher, in his 106th year, delivered an address. The venerable preacher had all the appearance of a man about half his age.

A VENERABLE NAG.—A correspondent tells us he saw a mare belonging to Mr. Boyd, of Mertinham, near Newton Stewart, working in the plough on Monday, whose age is forty-one years!—*Mark Lane Express.*

HORRIBLE!—A farmer who occasionally accommodated a neighbour with a fitch of bacon at the killing season, being applied to as usual, replied, "I hanna yet made up my mind whether I shall kill mysel' this year or take a side of my feyther."

During a thunderstorm which took place last week, a young girl at Bulkington, and a woman at Bosworth, were struck by the electric fluid, and instantly expired. A singular circumstance occurred in the Bulkington case: the girl, whose name was Edith Harris, was nursing a child at the time the fluid entered the cottage where she was sitting. The girl died, and the child escaped unharmed.

A sign-board in the window of a fishmonger in Northampton, has the following curious invitation to the salmon tribe who may have unfortunately got into pickle!— "Good accommodation for pickled salmon."

It appears from a Parliamentary document, that in the last fifty years 14,924 Acts of Parliament passed. In the present session the number will be under one hundred public acts.

At a general meeting of the Brighton Railway Company, held on Tuesday, a resolution empowering the directors to enter into an agreement with the Crystal Palace Company, was adopted by a large majority.

It is a gratifying sign of the growing politeness of our commercial classes to find a respectable advertiser commencing his announcement in the columns of a witty contemporary of the North with the words—the advertisement being given in the shape of a letter to the editor—"May I beg the favour of your inserting in your widely circulated paper, the following notice to the public?" There is an exquisite taste in such a request, that cannot be (amongst brethren of the broad sheet) too much admired; or (amongst men of business) too much imitated.—*Weekly News.*

At Boston, the other day, large pink placards were posted about the town, announcing that "Mr. Cabell is the only one of the three candidates in favour of an immediate repeal of the Income Tax." In the course of a short time, a strip of paper was appended to the placard, having the following pithy rejoinder, "And the only one who is in favour of whipping in the Militia."

Sir William Hamilton, whom the *Athenaeum* regards as "a colossus among European thinkers," has published a series of essays, three of which have the following extraordinary titles: "Philosophy of the Unconditioned," "Cousin's Infinito-Absolute," "Conditions of the Thinkable systematized."—The *Athenaeum* very truly observes that "these are not phrases that we expect to see going loose about general society."

GOLD AND IRON.—The produce of gold for 1852 is estimated at 242 tons, which, although twelve times the quantity produced at the commencement of the century, as respects bulk sinks into perfect insignificance; for, if cast in bars, a closet 9 ft. high, 8 ft. wide, and 8 ft. deep, would hold it all. 21,713 times the space would be required to hold all the iron smelted in Great Britain annually.

"FEARGUS" IMPLORING DISRAELI TO SMILE.—Amongst the recent eccentricities of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, the *Dundee Advertiser's* correspondent says that he followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer down one of the lobbies, just previously to the act which caused his committal, and pulling him by the skirts of his coat, exclaimed, "Do laugh! There's a good fellow! Do laugh! Won't you?" As Mr. Disraeli's countenance has seldom or never but one expression, and never relaxed into a smile, this entreaty for a change of features caused some amusement to those by whom it was heard.

Few are aware of the extent to which the Americans are dependent upon Europe for periodical literature. The circulation of the four English *Reviews* is about 4,000 each; *Blackwood*, 7,000; *Household Words*, 3,000. The *Illustrated News*, we are informed, is sold to the extent of some thousands a-week; so also is *Punch*. There are sixty or seventy other European periodicals, of which every steamer brings several copies—from half-a-dozen to several hundreds. And, besides, there are *Littell's Living Age*, the *North American Miscellany*, *Harper's Magazine*, and the *Eclectic Review*, all made up chiefly from selections from English magazines and journals.—*Weekly News.*

A HINT TO EMIGRANTS.—A correspondent in Melbourne having complained of the impossibility of getting any boots or shoes repaired, the following directions to emigrants for putting on Gutta Percha Soles, without solution, may be of service:—Rough the sole, then hold it to the fire, and, while warm, rub into it with a heated iron or poker—in the same manner as you would make a pitch plaster—some thin parings of gutta percha, which will melt without burning if the instrument be not too hot. Having covered the leather sole until they are sticky, in the usual manner, and bring them together, as before directed. Many persons adopt this method in preference to any other.

BIRTHS.

June 18th, at Stockwell, Mrs. KENDAL CROSSLEY, of a daughter.

June 22nd, the wife of Mr. R. PEDLEY, jun., of Crewe, of a son.

June 24th, at Accrington, Lancashire, Mrs. C. WILLIAMS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 15th, at Ayton, near Berwick, JAMES D. PETT to LILLAS SMITH, youngest sister to the Author of the "Pearl of Days," previous to their immediate departure for Australia.

June 17th, at Park Chapel, Camden Town, by the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., father of the bridegroom, Mr. JAMES HINTON, of 60, Bartholomew-close, surgeon, to MARGARET, second daughter of Mr. J. HADDOCK, of Castle-street, Finsbury.

June 23rd, at Clarence-street Chapel, Cheltenham, by the father of the bride, T. BRADBURY WINTER, Esq., of Milbourne House, Renfrew, to ANNE, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. HOBY, of Lond.

June 24th, at the Independent Chapel, Malmesbury, Wilts, by license, Mr. GEORGE CHRISTIE, Mark-lane, City, and Clapham, Surrey, to MARY ANNE PRISCILLA, eldest daughter of the Rev. T. WHITMORE.

June 24th, at the Independent Chapel, Farnworth, by the Rev. R. Slatte, the Rev. J. Dyson, Independent minister, to Mrs. A. HUGHES, both of Farnworth.

June 24th, at the Salem Chapel, Newton Abbot, by the Rev. John Chator, the Rev. JAMES S. KNIGHT, Independent minister, of Bourne, Lincolnshire, to Miss DOKR, of Newton Abbot.

June 24th, at the Baptist Chapel, Blakeney, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. W. Copley, Mr. THOMAS DOTHREIDGE to Miss ANN POWELL, both of Cinderford.

June 26th, at Essex-street Chapel, Strand, by the Rev. T. Madre, Mr. THOMAS D. CARPENTER to ELIZA, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas CHAPMAN, of Great Prescott-street.

DEATHS.

June 17th, suddenly, at the Grange, Leyton, Essex, ELIZA BETH, relict of the late John LANE, Esq., aged 43.

June 19th, at Buile-hill, near Manchester, aged 76, Lady POTTER.

June 19th, at Gatchell House, near Taunton, Somerset, aged 15, MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Thomas DAWSON, Esq., M.A., J.P., of Allan Bank, Grasmere, Westmoreland.

June 21st, at his residence in Plymouth, after long and painful sickness, the Rev. WILLIAM RICHARDS, formerly minister of Rheoboth Chapel in that town.

June 22nd, at Blandford, aged 23, ALFRED, youngest son of Mr. Malachi FISHER.

June 24th, at Newton Abbot, ANNIE BULLEY ALSOP, widow of the late Mr. John Alsop, for many years a deacon of the Congregational Church, and Superintendent-Registrar at Newton.

June 25th, at Hutton, near Brentwood, Essex, REBECCA ELIZA, relict of the late Rev. John STEPHENS, one of the Presidents of the Wesleyan Conference, aged 75.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.

In the Stock Market, during the past week, there have been considerable investments on account of bankers and capitalists. The news of the difference between Louis Napoleon and his Legislature, on the proposed modifications in the Budget, caused a decline of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. This has subsequently been recovered, under the impression that, as usual, the Legislature will not have the spirit to persist in their opposition; and the continued large increase in the amount of the precious metals, buoys up Consols in spite of all minor contingencies. Bank Stock has been very firm, and the Unfunded Debt has risen. The amount of gold received is sufficient, indeed, to push everything on against the strongest resistance. From Australia, several ships have arrived, having on board a total amount of about £350,000, while the West India and United States steamers have brought over 1,600,000 dollars. The news both from California and Australia leaves no doubt of future large remittances, and the balance of trade being in our favour, we shall retain the bulk of them unless the harvest prove deficient. Although the supply of gold is in excess, silver is scarce, and wanted. There are rumours of a new French loan of about £8,000,000.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Mond.	Tues.
8 per Ct. Cons.	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cons. for Acct.	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 per Ct. Red.	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ct.						
Annuities.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$					
India Stock.	Shut	Shut	Shut			
Bank Stock.	224	224	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	224	224 $\frac{1}{2}$	225 $\frac{1}{2}$
Exchq. Bills.	79 pm.	79 pm.	77 pm.	79 pm.	91 pm.	79 pm.
India Bonds.	91 pm.	91 pm.	89 pm.	91 pm.	86 pm.	91 pm.
Long Annuit.	—	6 15-16	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

In the Foreign Funds, there have been considerable fluctuations. Mexican Three per Cent. have gone up from 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, upon the statement that Messrs. Barings have already received 403,721 dollars on account of their advance of 800,000 dollars for the payment of the dividend last January. Venezuela Bonds have risen 5 per cent. Buenos Ayres Bonds have also improved. Spanish Stock has been higher; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent. have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. Austrian Scrip, after being 5, has receded to 4 and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm. The market has been rather down again since Thursday for all securities, but no sensible reaction has occurred. The following are to-day's quotations:—

Austrian Five per Cent. Scrip, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pm.; Austrian Five per Cent. Old Bonds, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 83 (exchange fixed at 10 florins per £). Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, —; Brazilian Old Fives, 100 $\frac{1}{4}$; Ditto, Small, 100 $\frac{1}{4}$; Buenos Ayres, Six per Cents, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certifs., 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96; Ecuador Bonds, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Granada, One-and-a-Half per Cent. ex. Dec. 1849, coupon, —; Ditto, Deferred, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mexican Old Bonds, for Ac. 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, New Three per Cents., 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Portuguese Four per Cents., 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Peruvian Actives, 104; Sardinian Five per Cents., 94 94 $\frac{1}{2}$; Spanish Passive Bonds, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, Old Three per Cents., 50 49 $\frac{1}{2}$; Ditto, for Account, —; Ditto, New De-

ferred Three per Cent., 22½; Ditto, Committee's Certifs., 3½, 3 per cent. Venezuelan Three-and-a-Half per Cent., 40½ 42.

Railway Shares have been much more buoyant, and the improved appearance exhibited by the market has been confirmed since. Very extensive operations have been entered into. It is understood that many influential brokers have bought for parties, who, upon Account Day, will take up their shares, the value of money being so low, and the inducement consequently much greater to invest in any security that will yield from 3½ to 4 per cent. The Irish and Scotch companies are being looked after, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, East Lancashire, Midland, and Great Western, have all improved. To-day's prices are as follows:—

Aberdeen, 28½; Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire, 10½ 10; Bristol and Exeter, 98 100; Caledonian, 44 4½; Chester and Holyhead, 22½ 23; Dublin and Belfast, 10 8; Eastern Counties, 10½ 10½; East Lancashire, 18½ 19½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 64 66; Great Northern, 90 91½; Great Western, 96 97; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81½ 82; London and Blackwall, 81½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 107 108; London and North Western, 129½ 130; London and South Western, 96½ 98½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 34 35; Midland, 72½ 74; Norfolk, 39 41; North British, 55 36; North Staffordshire, 6½ 5½; North Western, —; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 22½ 23; South Eastern, 73½ 74; South Wales, 35½ 36½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 74 75; York and North Midland, 51 52. FOREIGN—Central France, 24 24½; East Indian, 5½ 6; Namur and Liege, 6½ 7; Northern France, 24½ 24½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 5 5½; Paris and Orleans, 48 50; Paris and Rouen, 34½ 34½; Rouen and Havre, 13½ 13½.

In an elaborate and interesting inquiry into the influx of gold, and the effects it is likely to produce upon property and prices, the *Times* says:—

"We arrive, therefore, at the unaltered conclusion that the Californian and Australian discoveries, even at their present rate of yield, will produce effects of a momentous character, which nothing is likely in any material manner to counteract. What may be witnessed if further experience at Port Phillip and Queen Charlotte's Island should realize the extraordinary contingencies that seem to be indicated, and if the supply of silver should simultaneously increase to the extent that some persons anticipate, is a problem upon which each inquirer will form his own opinion."

PRICES OF STOCKS.

The highest prices are given.

BRITISH.	Price.	FOREIGN.	Price.
Consols.....	100½	Brazil	100½
Do. Account	100½	Ecuador	44
3 per Cent. Reduced	101½	Dutch 4 per cent ..	96½ 6
3½ New	101½	French 3 per cent ..	69 75
Long Annuities	6½	Granada	22
Bank Stock.....	22½	Mexican 3 p.c. new	27½ 4
India Stock	27½	Portuguese	38
Exchequer Bills—		Russian	117½ 18
June	76 pm.	Spanish 5 per cent ..	49
India Bonds.....	91 pm.	Ditto 3 per cent ..	50
		Ditto Passive.....	5½

THE GAZETTE:

Friday, June 25.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 19th day of June, 1852.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£
Notes issued	34,952,965

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000
Rest	3,075,554
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	6,856,812
Other Deposits	13,030,979
Seven-day and other Bills	1,224,806
	£38,741,158

Dated the 24th day of June, 1852.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Trinity Chapel, Plymouth.

Buckingham Chapel, Bristol.

Roman Catholic Chapel, Gloucester.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

John Oliver Surtees, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, printseller.

BANKRUPTS.

GREEN, GEORGE COURTHOUSE, formerly of Bread-street-hill, City, and of Postford mills, near Guildford, paper manufacturer, July 5, and August 3: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

CARTER, WILLIAM RICHARD, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, wine merchant, July 6, and August 10; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

CROSS, Richard, Southampton, watchmaker, July 2, and August 6: solicitors, Messrs. Taylor and Collison, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

JONES, WILLIAM, Conway, Carnarvonshire, chemist, July 6 and 27: solicitors, Messrs. Christian and Jones, Liverpool.

BUCKLEY, SAMUEL, and SHORTRIDGE, GEORGE, Macclesfield, millers, July 8 and 29: solicitors, Mr. Higginbotham, Macclesfield; and Messrs. Hitchcock, Buckley, and Tidwell, Manchester.

HALEO, RICHARD, Sunderland, provision merchant, July 8 and August 5: solicitors, Mr. Burn, jun., Sunderland; and Messrs. Lawrence, Crowley, and Bowby, Old Fish-street.

MATTHEWS, THOMAS, Hartlepool, merchant, July 8, August 5: solicitor, Mr. Turnbull, Hartlepool, and Mr. Forster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'EWAN, J., Glasgow, tavern keeper, June 29, July 20.

SILLARS, J. S., Glasgow, cotton agent, June 29, July 20.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Dalton, Charlotte-street, Fimlico, grocer, first div. of 8d., on Thursday, July 1, and the three following Thursdays, at Mr. Stanfield's, Basinghall-street—J. Bavin, Wisbeach, draper, second div. of 2s. 4d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—M. and L. Rowlandson, White-chapel-road, drapers, third div. of 4d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—R. N. Reeve, Newgate-street, woollen draper, first div. of 4s., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—N. J. Holloway, Minories, clock manufacturer, first div. of 1d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—R. Youngman, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire, miller, first div. of 2s. 3d., any Tuesday, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

Tuesday, June 29.

BANKRUPTS.

ATKINSON, ANDREW, Dalton-in-Furness, Lancashire, tanner, July 12 and August 4: solicitor, Mr. Haigh, Liverpool; and Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester.

CURTIS, ROBERT LEABOW, and CURRIS, EDWARD CHARLES, Stratford, Essex, builders, July 8 and August 12: solicitors, Messrs. Newbon and Evans, Wardrobe-place, Doctor's-commons.

DOWLING, WILLIAM, Leicester, grocer, July 9 and 30: solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, City; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

DREW, JOHN BROWN, Wittam's-buildings, Old-street-road, carpenter, July 12 and August 10: solicitor, Mr. Brown, Finsbury-place.

HOLROYD, FREDERICK, Leeds, twine spinner, July 19 and August 9: solicitor, Mr. Simpson, Leeds.

MOPRAY, HENRY, Union-street East, Bishopton, ironmonger, July 12 and August 10: solicitor, Mr. Boyle, New-square, Lincoln's-inn.

WARD, MARTIN, Mark-lane, City, corn and malt merchant, July 7 and August 9: solicitors, Messrs. Whishaw, Gray's-inn-square; and Robinson, Haddington, Suffolk.

WHITAKER, JOHN, Park-place, Mile-end-road, draper, July 8 and August 12: solicitor, Mr. Mason, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CAMPBELL, ROBERT, Glasgow, merchant, July 1 and 28.

HOWAY, THOMAS, Edinburgh, commission agent, July 6 and 27.

M'CULLUM, DUNCAN, Glasgow, brick builder, July 6 and 27.

DIVIDENDS.

Caleb William Elliott, Aylesbury, grocer, first div. of 2s. 6d., July 3, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's Abchurch-lane—Josiah Joseph Hatch, Friday-street, wholesale furrier, first div. of 2s. 8d., July 3, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's Abchurch-lane—Edward Jones, Strand, woollen draper, first div. of 2s. 6d., July 1, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—James Keels and Robert John Biedee, Bishes-court, Lime-street, City, merchants, first div. of 1s., July 1, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—Isaac Lyons, Cripplegate-buildings, City, umbrella-manufacturer, first dividend of 17s., July 1, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stansfeld's, Basinghall-street—Leon J. Nerinckx, Great Portland-street, laceman, first div. of 9d., July 3, and three subsequent Saturdays, at Groom's, Abchurch-lane—Richard Northover, Skinner-street, Bishopsgate-street, and Cheapside, lint manufacturer, third div. of 9d., July 1, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Graham's, Coleman-street—William Sheep, Liverpool and Birkenhead, merchant, first div. of 6d., June 30, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Turner's, Liverpool—Ellis John Troughton, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, merchant, 5d. on account of first div. of 2s. 6d., June 30, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Whitmore's, Basinghall-street.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 28th.

Although the supply of English Wheat was but limited to-day, yet the market was dull, and, towards the close, prices were rather lower than last week. The best qualities of foreign Wheat were held firmly, but only sold in retail quantities; inferior samples unsaleable unless on lower terms. American Flour was again in large supply, and met a slow sale at barely last week's prices. Barley went off heavily, and rather cheaper. Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, and unfavourable reports of the new crops, both Beans and Peas, particularly Beans, sold readily and dearer. We have had further plentiful arrivals of foreign Oats, as well as some quantity of Irish, since Monday last. Fine fresh Corn met a fair sale to-day, but all other sorts were dull and rather cheaper.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 28th.

To-day's market was tolerably well supplied with each kind of foreign stock; whilst there was a decided increase in the arrivals of Beasts from our own grazing districts, yet their general quality was by no means first-rate. The attendance of buyers was far from numerous, and all breeds of Beasts moved off slowly at a decline in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d. per lb. The top figure for the best Scots was 3s. 10d. per lb., and a total clearance was not effected. With Sheep we were heavily supplied; hence the demand for that description of stock moved heavy, and the currencies gave way 2d. per lb. The prime old Downs sold at 3s. 10d. per lb. The general quality of the Sheep was good. From all quarters the arrivals of Lambs were extensive, owing to which the Lamb trade was heavy, at barely stationary prices, viz., 4s. to 5s. per lb. Prime small Calves sold at full quotations, but other kinds of Veal gave way 2d. per lb., with a dull inquiry. We had only a moderate demand for Pigs, yet their value was well supported.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs. Friday.... 1340 20,580 680 380 Monday .. 3,977 31,370 421 240

Prices per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal)

Beef..... 3s. 0d. to 3s. 4d. Veal..... 3s. 0d. to 4s. 0d. Mutton..... 2 10 .. 4 0 | Pork..... 3 6 .. 3 8

Per lb. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. Int. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d. Middling do 2 10 .. 3 0 | Mid. ditto.. 3 0 .. 3 6 Prime lamb 3 0 .. 3 2 | Prime ditto 3 8 .. 3 10 Prime small 3 4 .. 3 6 | Veal..... 2 8 .. 3 10 Large Pork 2 8 .. 3 2 | Small Pork.. 3 2 .. 3 8 Lambs..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.

SEEDS.—In Seeds little passing, but an advance of 1s. per qr. was in some cases realized for Canary.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, June 28.—Our market in the past week was dull. Irish Butter was in very limited demand, and prices lower. The quotations at the close were for Cork, 70s. to 71s.; Limerick, 62s. to 63s.; Waterford, 62s. to 63s.; Carlow, Cavan, and Carrick, 62s. to 63s. per cwt. landed. Duth, 62s. per cwt. Bacon sold very slowly, and prices ruled from 50s. to 58s. per cwt. according to size and weight. Hams were not a free sale, at 58s. to 62s. per cwt. Lard in moderate request; bladdered at 50s. to 58s., kegs at 50s. to 54s.

COVENT GARDEN, SATURDAY, June 26.

Vegetables and fruit are plentiful. The supply of English Pineapples is remarkably good, but the prices are getting lower. The same may be said of Hothouse Grapes. Strawberries exhibit the ill-effects of the unfavourable weather. A few Dessert Apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. A large quantity of French Cherries has been supplied during the week, some of them bringing only 3d. per lb. Young Carrots, Beans (both French and Maran), Peas, Lettuce, and Artichoke, continue to be supplied from France. New Potatoes are coming in very plentifully; 240 tons were sold in the market last week. Peas are improving in quality. Mushrooms are dearer. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Epacris, Cinerarias, Mignonette, Camellias, Roses, Azaleas, Primula, Lily of the Valley, and other forced bulbs.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 28.—The few Hops on offer met with a steady sale, at the improved quotations noticed in our last report:—

Sussex Pockets	112s. to 128s.
Weald of Kents	130s. to 147s.
Mid and East Kents	140s. to 250s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, June 28.

Our market has become less firm, and, in some instances, the quotations have given

the public the invaluable properties of your Scorbatic Drops. I may truly say, that I never could have believed such a powerful anti-scorbatic medicine to be in the possession of any one, had I not experienced its wonderful effects. Why is it that so many families are troubled with scorbatic eruptions, when such a purifier of the blood, as your medicine decidedly is, is within the reach of almost everyone? The answer is evident—because you have not given it that publicity which it is your duty to do; and this is my principal reason for now writing to you, that you may make the particulars of the case public. Your modesty, Sir, ought not to overcome your duty to your fellow-creatures; therefore I trust, for the benefit of mankind, that you will give this letter as much publicity as possible. You remember, when I first applied to you, that I was almost out of hopes of receiving any benefit for my poor suffering child, for I believe that I informed you that I had been trying all but everything in order to give my child some ease, but day by day she continued to get worse, until at length all strength left her, and she was no longer able to walk; her body and head were covered all over with scorbatic eruptions; her appetite had vanished; the eruptions would itch in such a dreadful manner that she would roll herself in agonies on the ground; and she could get no sleep whatever by night. Immediately you saw her, you told me you were certain your Scorbatic Drops would cure her. I paid but little attention to your statement, as I had tried so many things in vain; but hearing of some wonderful cures made by you, I was determined to give your drops a trial; and, fortunately for me, I did so. Before she had taken one bottle of them all the itching ceased, her appetite returned, and she enjoyed sound and refreshing sleep. By the time she had taken the second bottle, her skin was as fair as any person's, the use of her limbs was restored to her; and, I thank God, her health is now as good or better than it ever was.

"Why, Sir, do you not make the case of Thomas Rolins public? I repeat, it is your duty to do so. When he first commenced taking your drops, he had not a sound inch of flesh left him; his body was literally covered with large running wounds; and a celebrated physician of Plymouth, who examined him, said, 'he never saw a man in such a condition in all his life.' I have lately seen him, and he informs me that he has but one wound left, which is less than the size of half a crown, and which is healing fast. He certainly looks like another man altogether. He told me that your Family Pills quickly restored his digestive powers, and gave him good refreshing rest at night. He would have been a dead man by this time if you had not taken him in hand. Sincerely wishing you every success, allow me to remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully,

"WILLIAM MATTHEWS."

"Holt, near Wimbourne, May 21, 1845.

"To the Proprietor of Halse's Scorbatic Drops."

"Sir.—It is due to you to state the astonishing cure your valuable medicine has caused to my wife. About five years since an eruption appeared in various parts of the body; she applied to various medical gentlemen without deriving the least benefit; the disorder continued to increase, and latterly to a very frightful extent, her body being covered with painful, itchy, unsightly scabs. About six months since I provisionally saw the advertisement of Halse's Scorbatic Drops, in the *Salisbury Journal*. I determined that my wife should give your medicine a trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your Drops of Mr. Wheaton, your agent at Ringwood, and I have no words to express my opinion of the medicine, but in the course of a fortnight she was perfectly cured, having taken two bottles of the Drops and one box of Pills. Six months have now elapsed, and she has had no return of the complaint.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. John Sheers, yeoman, of Holt, has a child eighteen months of age, which, since it had been four months old, had its head and face completely covered with scabs, causing itself and mother many sleepless nights. Now, as I was a witness of the truly wonderful effects of your incomparable medicine in my wife's case, I recommended it to my neighbour, and, after some persuasion, he purchased a bottle. He gave it to his child. The effect was miraculous, for in less than three weeks the child was perfectly cured. Truly, Halse's Scorbatic Drops is a wonderful medicine, and I am convinced that no one would be afflicted with the Scurvy if they knew its value.

"I have recommended those Drops to many others in my neighbourhood; a statement of their cases, if you wish, I will forward another time. With the greatest respect,

"I remain, your obedient and obliged servant,

"STEPHEN CULL."

Halse's Scorbatic Drops are sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., and in pint bottles, containing nearly six 2s. 9d. bottles, for 1s.

Wholesale and Retail London Agents:—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; C. King, 41, Carter-street, Walworth; Edwards, St. Paul's; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Newbury, St. Paul's; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Prout, 239, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street.

THE HUMAN HAIR

HAS ever been considered deserving of the utmost attention in its culture and decoration, a sufficient reason for the high and universal patronage that distinguishes

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

beyond all other specifics for the Hair. Composed of exotic materials, the successful results of the last half century have proved beyond question that it is endowed with singularly nourishing powers in the growth and restoration of the Human Hair, and when every other known specific has failed.

It insinuates its balsamic properties into the pores of the head, nourishes the Hair in its embryo state, accelerates its growth, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, sustains it in maturity, and continues its possession of healthy vigour, silky softness, and luxurious redundancy, to the latest period of human life. Its operation in cases of baldness is peculiarly active; so that, in numerous instances wherein other remedies have been tried in vain, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has superseded the ornaments of art, by effecting a complete restoration of beautiful hair. In the growth of WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, and MUSTACHIOS, it is also unfailing in its stimulative operation. For Children it is specially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the fine comb unnecessary. A small Pamphlet accompanies each bottle of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the *Culture of the Hair of Infancy*, and on its *preservation and beauty* through the *several stages of human life*. Its invaluable properties have obtained the especial patronage of Her Majesty the QUEEN, the COURT, and the whole of the ROYAL FAMILY of Great Britain, and of every COURT of the civilized world; and the high esteem in which it is universally held, together with numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of its merits.

TESTIMONIAL.

INTERESTING FACT.—The following singular and authentic case of restoration of the human hair is worthy of observation, more particularly as it relates to an article of high and universal repute during the last half century. Mr. A. Herrmann, of Queen-street, Soho, had been quite bald for some time past, and had tried various preparations for the recovery of his hair, but without any beneficial result. He was then induced to try the effects of "Rowlands' Macassar Oil," and after daily applying it for about two months, he, much to his gratification, had his hair quite restored, and now possesses a beautiful head of hair. This fact speaks too strongly for itself to require comment.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger*.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; or family bottles (equal to four small) at 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION!—On the wrapper of each bottle are the words, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, in two lines; the same are engraved on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,000 letters.—Sold by A. ROWLAND AND SONS, 30, Hatton Garden, London, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

PARIS CHOCOLATE COMPANY, distinguished by the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen, and the unanimous award of both "Council" and "Prize" Medals at the Great Exhibition of 1851, manufacturers of Breakfast Chocolate, Bon-bons, French Syrups, and Confectionary.—BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE in half and quarter pound tablets, from 1s. 4d. to 2s. per lb.; ditto, with vanille, from 3s. to 6s. per lb. In order that their numerous patrons may have these delicious articles prepared in the highest perfection, this Company have had a large quantity of chocolates manufactured from the most approved Parisian model, one of which will be presented to every purchaser of a 1lb. box of their breakfast tablets, but which consumers of smaller quantities may purchase at cost price, 2s. 9d. Honey Chocolate, in pots, 15d. each—highly recommended as a confection or breakfast preparation. This Company have had the honour of supplying the tables of the most distinguished families in the kingdom with their various descriptions of bon-bons, by whom they have been pronounced an unrivalled dessert. Railway pastilles, penny sticks, and other prepared chocolates, in fancy boxes, invaluable to travellers and excursionists; French Syrups of choicest fruits, especially adapted for evening or juvenile parties. French confectionary, preserved and crystallized fruits, of exquisite quality and flavour. Sold by their appointed agents, the principal grocers, druggists, and confectioners throughout the United Kingdom.

Chocolate Mills, Isleworth.
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Pudding-lane, City.
West-End Depôt, 221, Regent-street.

LONDON AGENTS APPOINTED.

Abbis and Co., tea dealers and grocers, 60, Gracechurch-st.
Artkurst, Mr., grocer, Notting-hill
Andrews & Co., 57, Tot.-ct.-rd.
Armstrong, G., tea dealer, 42, Old Bond-st., Piccadilly
Bardsley & Son, 103, Tot.-ct.-rd.
Barrough & Fall, New Caven-st.
Barratt & Co., grocers, Clifton-terrace, Brompton
Barton, Mr., confectioner, 156, High-street, Camden-town
Blatchley, Mr., 362, Oxford-st.
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Budgen, Mr., grocer, 23, High-st., Kensington
Budd, Mr., Goswell-road
Carter, Mr., confectioner, 36, Portman-pl., Edgeware-rd.
Clifford, E., Lower Grosvenor-street
Cooper, Mr., 27, Brompton-row
Cooper, Mr., 209, Tot.-ct.-rd.
Crowder, 21, Lamb's Conduit-st.
Dalton, J., jun., Blackheath
Dewick, J., Park-terr., Liverpool-pool-road
Dowden, G., 57, Edgeware-rd.
Dudman, J., Conduit-street, Hyde-park
Elwin, T., Manor-rise, Brixton
Folkard, H., grocer, 40, Drury-l.
Folkes, D. C., 58, Gt. Tower-st.
Foster, W., tea dealer, 5 and 6, Philpot-lane
Frances, E., Freshwater-road
Freshwater, Mr., 44, Poultry
Griffiths, High-st., Camberwell
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Hayward, High-st., Newington
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Milne and Son, 185, Union-st.
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Brentford.
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Edmondson, J., 209, Fishergate
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21	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	32	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22	1 11 8	1 17 11	33	2 1 9	2 9 3
23	1 14 10	2 1 4	34	2 2 11	2 10 7
24	1 15 9	2 2 3	35	2 4 2	2 12 1
25	1 16 7	2 3 3	36	2 5 6	2 13 8
26	1 17 7	2 4 4	37	2 13 5	3 3 1
27	1 18 6	2 5 5	38	3 4 1	3 15 10
28	1 19 7	2 6 8	39	3 18 8	4 12 11
29	2 2 7	2 7 11	40	6 5 8	7 4 11

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This Office combines all the modern improvements in the practice of Mutual Life Assurance.

Rates of premium for every contingency as moderate as possible, consistent with undoubted security, and much under those of many Proprietary Offices.

The whole of the profits divided among the assured for life, all of whom are proprietors, and possess control over the management without responsibility.

Guarantees policies for Fidelity of trust, in combination with Life Insurance, granted at little more than the simple rate for ordinary Life Policies.

All Policies indisputable, except in cases of fraud; no charge to the assured for medical fees, stamp duties, or any other expenses in effecting a policy beyond the Premium.

The Directors give favourable considerations to proposals from diseased or non-select cases, at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over-attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

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Annuities granted, to commence at any period of life, either by payment of a specific amount, or periodical sums, free of any expense to the annuitant.

The General Board meets every Tuesday, at Half-past Two o'Clock; but Assurances can be effected DAILY from Ten to Four o'Clock, on application to the Secretary, or to any of the Provincial Agencies.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Life, Honesty Guarantee, and Loan, with every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Society's Offices, to whom, likewise, persons desirous of being appointed Agents in London or provincial towns are requested to apply either personally or by letter.

THOMAS BALLANTYNE, Secretary.

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Made under the immediate superintendence of Mr. E. STORER, Homoeopathic Chemist, at his factory, FOSTER-LANE, CHEAPSIDE.

Preparation, from the Finest Nuts, is strongly recommended to all patients under Homoeopathic treatment, and to invalids generally. The oily portion is so thoroughly incorporated with the farinaceous mass as to render it pleasant and inoffensive to the most delicate palate; it will also, as a general article of diet for families, be most wholesome, nutritious, and economical.

Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farrington-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbery and Sons, E. Edwards, Thomas Butler, St. Paul's Church-yard; Savory and Co., New Bond-street; Sanger, Oxford-street; and of most of the vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, the invention of Mr. HENRY, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

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HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

CONTINUES to be prepared, with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. THOS. and WM. HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold, in bottles price 2s. 9d., or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d. Stamp included, with full directions for its use, by their various agents in the metropolis, and throughout the United Kingdom; but it cannot be genuine unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle.

Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farrington-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Newbery and Sons, E. Edwards, Thomas Butler, St. Paul's Church-yard; Savory and Co., New Bond-street; Sanger, Oxford-street; and of most of the vendors of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by a similar Stamp, HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, the invention of Mr. HENRY, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

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This elegant cosmetic will be found more agreeable and effectual than the old preparation called Milk of Roses. It can be used in the same manner, and will in one or two applications remove all freckles, pimples, roughness, and redness of the face and neck, and imparts to the complexion a healthy hue.

And a Bottle of MARROW POMADE, a Bottle of Genuine BEAR'S GREASE, a Bottle of Double Distilled LAVENDER WATER, a Packet of VIOLET POWDER, in leaden packages.

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THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION was Established in 1844, for the purpose of combining a safe and profitable investment of Capital with those of a comprehensive and well-regulated system of Life Assurance. The plan is original and peculiar, and cannot be adopted by any other Institution without contravening the enactments for the Regulation of Joint Stock Companies.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL AND SAVINGS.

The Investment of money with the Association secures equal advantages to the surplus Capital of the affluent, and the provident Savings of the Industrial classes of the community, and affords an opportunity for realising the highest rate of interest yielded by first-class securities, in which alone the money is employed.

Full information, Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained on application at the Head Office of the Association, or to the respective Agents throughout the United Kingdom.

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ARGENTINE SILVER was introduced to the Public about ten years since, and very truly described as the best imitation of silver ever discovered. Large quantities have been sold, but after a few months' wear it has invariably disappointed the purchasers; GEORGE ATTENBOROUGH, SILVERSMITH, 282, REGENT-STREET, therefore uses the Argentine Silver ONLY AS A BODY, OR FOUNDATION, which, when plated by the electro process, produces articles both of utility and ornament, that cannot be surpassed even by sterling silver itself. The stock is unrivalled for quality, elegance, and variety, and the premises are in every way suited for an extensive Trade. Pamphlets, containing upwards of one thousand estimates and sketches, will be forwarded (post free) on application.

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12 Table Spoons	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	Sugar Tong	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 5
12 Dessert Forks	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	Butter Knives	0 4 0	0 6 6	0 8 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 16 0	2 13 6	3 0 0	Soup Ladles	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 8 6
12 Tea Spoon	1 16 0	2 13 6	3 0 0	Sugar Sifter, pierced	0 5 0	0 10 0	0 11 6
4 Sauce Ladles	0 16 0	1 5 0	1 8 0	Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 12 6	0 16 0	1 0 0
2 Gravy Spoons	0 14 6	1 5 0	1 9 0	Molot Sugar Spoon	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
4 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 6 6	0 10 6	0 13 0	Caddie Spoon	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 5

SILVER SPOONS AND FORKS, 7s. 2d. PER OZ.
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LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

This day is published, price 5s.,

THE FREE CHURCH OF ANCIENT CHRISTENDOM, AND ITS SUBJUGATION UNDER CONSTANTINE.

By BASIL H. COOPER, B.A.

This work comprises a history of Christianity during the first three centuries, with special reference to its polity; showing how the Church, by the loss of her internal freedom, and by bartering her apostolical constitution for the prelatical system, sank at length, under the vassalage of the State. It is enriched with the results of the latest learned researches, including Schleemann's investigations into the Clementine forgeries, and Mr. Curzon's labours on the recently-discovered Syriac MSS. of Ignatius. Ample use has also been made of the invaluable treatise of Hippolytus—a Christian Father of the beginning of the third century—which was long supposed to be lost, but has been recently discovered.

Just published, price 2s.,

THE LIFE OF ROGER WILLIAMS,

Founder of the Colony of Rhode Island; the earliest Legislator and true Champion for a full and absolute liberty of conscience, By ROMEO ELTON, D.D., F.R.S.

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The public in general are invited to a consideration of the comprehensive plan of this Society.

Whilst it transacts all the ordinary business of Life Assurance on the most liberal conditions, it freely opens its doors to those exposed to extra risk, and affords them advantages which have heretofore been denied.

It grants Assurances against every contingency of life to persons of all classes or professions, on terms equitably adjusted to the risk incurred.

SPECIFIC ADVANTAGES.

1. This Society grants Assurances on the lives of all classes, including Seafaring, Military, and Naval service, as well as persons proceeding as passengers to foreign climates.

2. No extra Premium charged on Assurers who desire to travel between any port in the United Kingdom and any of the ports from Gibraltar to the Sound.

3. No extra Premium charged for residence in any part of Europe, in Australia, or the Canadas, or any healthy parts of North or South America.

4. Assurances may be had on the Lives of Mariners, to cover the constant trade between the United Kingdom and any part of the world, or the constant trade in any given place—as, for instance, between the East Indies and China.

5. The premium for a specific voyage may be obtained on liberal terms.

6. The extra Premium which is charged for residing in unhealthy climates, or for actual service in military or seafaring pursuits, is discontinued on return to, and during residence in, the United Kingdom, or the healthy parts of Europe. The Policies are then continued during residence at the ordinary premium standing against the age of the assured at the time of effecting the assurance, evidence as to health being first adduced to the satisfaction of the Directors.

6. The whole of the profit divided among the assured for life, all of whom are proprietors, and possess control over the management without responsibility.

7. Guarantee Policies for Fidelity of Trusts, in combination with Life Insurance, granted at little more than the simple rate for ordinary Life Policies.

8. All Policies indisputable, except in cases of premeditated fraud. No charge to the Assured for medical fees, stamp duties, or any other expenses in effecting a Policy beyond the premium.

9. The Directors give favourable consideration to proposals from diseased or non-select cases, at premiums proportioned to the risk, a system especially advantageous to parties whose health may have been impaired by over attention to business, foreign residence, &c.

From the principles which are here briefly stated, it is evident that the system of Assurance acted on by the Hope Office cannot be too strongly recommended. To all who have any surplus capital it offers a secure and profitable mode of investment; it combines all the advantages of Assurances and Savings Banks together; for, in the event of premature death, a large capital is at once created for the survivors that would require years to be produced by any other mode of investment.

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BARCLAY and CO'S. STOUT,
3s. 6d. per dozen Quarts, by taking six dozen; if a less quantity, 4s. per dozen.

BASS and CO'S. PALE ALE, 6s. per dozen Quarts, 4s. per dozen Pints.

PALE or GOLD SHERRY, 26s., 30s., 36s., 42s.

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CHAMPAGNE, 40s. and upwards.

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CHEAP TEA and CHEAP COFFEE.

Although we sell Black Tea at 3s. per lb., and Good Black Tea at 3s. 4d., Strong Coffee at 10d., and Fine Coffee at 11d. per lb., we still say, to all who study economy, that

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

particularly when the best can be obtained from us at the following prices:—

The best Congou Tea..... 3s. 8d. per lb.

The best imperial Souchong Tea..... 4s. 0d. "

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The best Moyane Gunpowder Tea..... 5s. 0d. "

The best pearl Gunpowder Tea..... 5s. 8d. "

The best Old Mocha Coffee..... 1s. 4d. "

The best West India Coffee..... 1s. 4d. "

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Tea or Coffee, to the value of 4s., sent Carriage Free to any part of England by

PHILLIPS and CO., TEA MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND TABLE GLASS.

HENRY MATHEWS, No. 22, FINSBURY-PAVEMENT, and 8, LITTLE MOORFIELDS, CITY, LONDON, has on show a New and well-assorted Stock.

Dinner Services, to dine 12 persons, 108 pieces, from £2 4s.; Dessert Services, for 12 persons, from 15s. 6d.; China Tea and Coffee Services, gilt, from 19s. 8d.; Breakfast Services, for 8 persons, 19s.; Toilet Services, from 7s. 6d.

Cut Wine Glasses, 4s. per dozen; Tumblers, moulded, 3s. 6d. per dozen; ditto Cut, 6s. per dozen. Quart Cut Decanters, 5s. 6d. each; Pint ditto, one-third less; and every requisite for the table in Cut and Moulded Glass at equally low prices; together with all description of articles suitable for Kitchen purposes.

HENRY MATHEWS would solicit parties furnishing to examine his Stock, which will be found to combine the useful and ornamental with lowness of price, each article being marked in plain figures. Goods properly packed and forwarded to any post town of England, CARRIAGE FREE.

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WILLIAM S. BURTON has FOUR LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted exclusively to the SEPARATE DISPLAY of Lampe, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from..... 10s. 6d. to £12 0s. each.

Shower Baths, from..... 7s. 0d. to £5 15s. each.

Lamps (Palmer's), from..... 1s. 6d. to £5 0s. each.

(All other kinds at the same rate.)

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WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW ROOMS (all communicating), exclusive of the shop, devoted solely to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY (including cutlery, nickel silver, plated, and japanned wares), so arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

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W. FONTAINE, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, and MANUFACTURER of the PATENT METALLIC WICK and COMPOSITE CANDLES, and CANDLE LAMPS in every Form and Variety.

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EVANS AND SHELLEY FOR WESTMINSTER.
THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE for conducting
 the Election of General Sir DE LACY EVANS and Sir
 JOHN SHELLEY, Bart., SIT DAILY, at No. 32, Charing-cross.

Public meetings having been held in every parish in Westminster, at all of which Sir John Shelley—who came forward on the retirement of Charles Lushington, Esq.—has been most enthusiastically received, and resolutions agreed to, adopting him as a fit and proper person to supply the vacancy in the representation; and a Tory, under the auspices of the Carlton Club, being announced, the Committee are of opinion that the time has now arrived when Reformers of every denomination should combine against the common enemy.

The Committee of both candidates have therefore united in order to secure the triumphant return of the two Reformers, Evans and Shelley.

P. LOCKE KING, Chairman.
 WILLIAM GEYSON, Deputy-Chairman.
 Central Committee-room, 32, Charing-cross,
 24th June, 1852.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

GENTLEMEN,—I had the honour of addressing you on the 6th of March last, and I then stated my intention of briefly doing so again on the nearer approach of the dissolution of Parliament, now at hand.

The first duty of a candidate to whom the important office of a representative has been previously confided is respectfully to invite consideration of his conduct on the great questions of national policy under discussion during his stewardship.

Should you deem such a retrospect worthy of adoption, I venture fearlessly to anticipate you will be of opinion that I have fairly and honourably adhered to the principles avowed by me, and sanctioned by you, when I first presented myself to your notice.

In union with these principles, I have endeavoured to support, to the best of my ability, every proposition for the practical advancement of political liberty, religious equality, popular rights, and commercial freedom.

My vote, in like manner, will be recorded for the Enfranchisement of great Towns, for the Disfranchisement of decayed Boroughs, the Extension of the Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Emancipation of Colonial Slaves, Extension of Secular Education, Abolition of Church-rates, of the Taxes on Knowledge, of the monopoly duties on bread, sugar, and a variety of other articles entering into the consumption of the great body of the people.

The aristocratic and excessive endowment of the State—episcopacy, the impolitic creation of colonial bishoprics, the abuses of Ecclesiastical Courts, and the recent Militia Bill, as being unadapted for its professed objects, have had my strenuous opposition.

Parliamentary Reform I have always considered as the foundation of all other reforms. My first entrance into Parliament was by opening a borough which had been regularly sold in the market for above a century. While representing that borough I gave an unwearied support to the Reform Bill of 1832, which enlisted so powerfully the popular sympathies, and was so long and violently opposed by the party now in power.

To my efforts, however imperfect, during that prolonged conflict, I have to attribute the high honour of the invitation to become candidate for your city, now about 20 years since; I have on all occasions supported Mr. Hume's proposition for a fuller development of the representation of the people.

Having failed in repeated attempts to abolish the Rate-paying clause, about three years since I carried into effect myself a measure for extending the period of rate payments. This measure I have the satisfaction to learn, from competent authorities, will bring at the present election to the metropolitan poll-booths upwards of 20,000 electors previously unenfranchised, of whom about 2,000 will be in Westminster.

With regard to local matters, which form so considerable a part of the business of a member, without going further back than the last two or three years, I beg leave to appeal to the inhabitants of the Quadrant, of Leicester-square, of St. James', and my constituents generally, as to my anxious attention to such matters.

I have always considered that the petty arts by which candidates are wont to ingratiate themselves with smaller constituencies were wholly inappropriate to a city such as yours, whose population comprises, perhaps, beyond that of any other in the world, every element of greatness, and, above all, of intellectual pre-eminence and discrimination. My course has, therefore, been independent, but, I trust, not less characterised by deference and respect.

Gentlemen, the facts I have thus submitted may, perhaps, read as mere humble details in comparison with the brilliant promises by which your confidence may be sought by other suitors.

The results of former contests, however, embolden me to hope that you will deem them sufficient proofs of my sincerity and good faith, as well in regard to the past as to the future, and that, on those grounds, you will again honour me with your suffrages.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
 Your faithful and obedient servant,
 DE LACY EVANS.
 Bryanston-square, June 26, 1852.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

GENTLEMEN, in a few days Parliament will be dissolved, and you will be called upon to elect your representatives.

The reception I have experienced at numerous meetings held in the various parishes of Westminster since I did myself the honour of issuing my address to you as a candidate in February last, emboldens me to hope that I may look forward with confidence to the attainment of that great distinction which I seek at your hands; and that you will confide in me the deeply important trust of representing your opinions and interests, and of defending your rights, and the rights of the people, in the Commons House of Parliament.

I ask your confidence as a determined advocate of those principles of civil liberty and religious equality which are the beacon and bulwark of freedom.

In order to carry out those principles in their integrity, I shall ever be found the supporter of an extension of the suffrage, of vote by ballot, of a return to the ancient practice of triennial Parliaments, and of all such measures as may best tend to the widest diffusion of education, and thereby most effectually promote the religious, moral, and social welfare of the great mass of the community.

I am an enemy to grants from the public purse for other than secular purposes, and shall be found at all times an eager advocate for the strictest economy in the expenditure of the public money.

As a landowner and practical farmer, I have, through evil report and good report, advocated unflinchingly the repeal of the corn-laws, and I rejoice in the conviction that those laws, so justly odious to the consumer, and in their operation so injurious to the grower, are now repealed. I shall continue strenuously to oppose any measure for taxing the food of the people, and will support to the fullest extent the principles of Free-trade.

Lord Derby's Administration and its supporters, finding that the "Genius of the Epoch" is against Protection, would persuade the country that they are now Free-traders. Protectionists at heart they submit to Free-trade only from compulsion. In such professions the people can have no faith, and I feel a strong conviction that, looking to the welfare of the nation at large, a Government is required which shall be firm enough and sufficiently in earnest to give the fullest practicable effect to the principle of Free-trade.

Let us hope that a Government may speedily be formed upon the distinct principle of a liberal progression, resisting any re-enactment of religious disabilities, and cordially promoting the due extension of political privileges.

In addition to questions of general politics I shall be prepared

to devote my best attention to all matters of a local character connected with the interests of your great city, believing that such subjects cannot be neglected consistently with a full performance of the duties devolving on a representative.

I am, Gentlemen, your very faithful servant,
 JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY.

Albermarle-street, June 24, 1852.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been assured that you are not prepared to allow your political rights to be disposed of, as by private contract, I pledge myself that you shall have an opportunity of recording your votes in favour of an independent candidate. As time is precious, I proceed at once to lay before you a brief statement of my political opinions.

A Radical Reformer on the broad principles of religious, civil, and commercial freedom, I contend that the people is the only legitimate source of power; and that, as all wealth is the produce of labour, the workman should partake of the fruit of his own industry.

In Parliament I shall vote for Manhood Suffrage, the Ballot, Annual Elections, Equal Electoral Districts, and the abolition of Property Qualifications.

A Free-Trader in the fullest acceptance of the term, I hope to see a truly Liberal policy adopted in our relations with foreign countries; for in the close and intimate alliance of the peoples will be found the surest bond of universal peace.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 Reform Club, June 22. WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

CONINGHAM FOR WESTMINSTER.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WESTMINSTER.

GENTLEMEN,—After the almost unanimous promise of support given to me yesterday by a large and influential meeting of the electors and non-electors of the City of Westminster, I have no hesitation in pledging myself to go to the poll, and thus giving them an opportunity of returning to Parliament at least one man who is prepared to carry out, upon principle, the peaceful contest for popular freedom, and unrewardedly to state his opinions upon all questions which may affect the religious, political, or social interests of his fellow-citizens.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
 Reform Club, June 26. WILLIAM CONINGHAM.

THE BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

The COMMITTEE for PROMOTING THE REQUISITION to Mr. Alderman CHALLIS to stand as CANDIDATE for the BOROUGH of FINSBURY at the ensuing GENERAL ELECTION, beg to announce that it was presented to that Gentleman at a meeting held in the ISLINGTON BAZAAR, on the evening of the 10th instant; and that the Signatures of Registered Electors affixed to it amount to nearly 4,500, besides those of a very large number of Householders, whose names have been accidentally omitted from the Register.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

GENTLEMEN, I have been honoured with a requisition to present myself as a Candidate, at the approaching General Election, for the high distinction of being chosen your representative in Parliament. The intelligence and influence of the requisitionists, not less than their number, clearly indicate my path of duty; and, without hesitation, I place at your disposal such services as I may be able to render in promoting the important local interests of our borough and the general welfare of our country.

My public life has hitherto been devoted to the various institutions, municipal and voluntary, which are designed to repress crime and reform offenders, to alleviate the sufferings of poverty and affliction, and to diffuse among the uninstructed multitudes the blessings of education and religion; and in these objects of patriotism and benevolence I can never cease to feel the deepest concern.

Should your suffrages place me in the honourable position of your representative in Parliament, I will faithfully help forward that meliorative course of legislation to which, during the last quarter of a century, must be chiefly attributed the maintenance of our constitutional rights, the extension of our civil and religious freedom, the preservation of our national peace, and the unprecedented advancement of our commercial prosperity.

Free-trade is no longer an experiment: it is a demonstration. Under its operation, our annual taxes have been reduced in ten years upwards of nine millions sterling, without loss to the revenue; a fact which needs no comment, and a fact which imposes on those who may hereafter become members of the Legislature, the duty of carrying out to perfection the principle of unfettered freedom in our commercial intercourse with other nations. Of the importance of this duty I am deeply convinced; and, should you afford me the opportunity, I will endeavour to discharge it with fidelity and zeal.

Most cordially did I rejoice in the great measure of Parliamentary Reform which, in the year 1832, so powerfully interested all classes, and by which you, gentlemen, in common with many other large sections of the people, became, for the first time, possessed of the elective franchise. The result has proved how groundless were the fears of those timid minds which viewed that act of legislative improvement with suspicion or dread, and how well the people of England can appreciate and employ their political power. Parliamentary Reform having again become the question of the day, I am prepared to give my hearty support to every well-considered measure for considering the palpable defects and inconsistencies which still impair and disfigure our representative system. That the entire body of electors should be limited to less than a twenty-fifth part of the population, is both unjust and impolitic. That the masses of the intelligent, industrious, and well-ordered classes of society, upon whom the safety and welfare of the country largely depend, complain of political exclusion, should excite no surprise, but rather awaken generous sympathy; and I am ready, without fear or delay, to unite in giving to these, our unrepresented fellow-citizens, a wide extension of the franchise. The inequalities in our electoral divisions are too manifest to be questioned. The number of small constituencies ought, in my judgment, to be considerably reduced; the rights which they have no longer a just claim to exercise, being transferred to populous districts now inadequately represented.

Since it is notorious that bribery and intimidation are employed to corrupt the poor, and to constrain the dependent voter, I avow myself, for the sake of purity and freedom of election, an advocate of vote by ballot.

The practical operation of septennial parliaments I regard as injurious to that respect in which it is just and salutary that representatives should hold the views and wishes of their constituents.

On all these particulars, therefore—namely, the wide extension of the suffrage, the fair distribution of the local and provincial representation, vote by ballot, and shortening the duration of parliaments—you have my honest and matured principles and convictions as a parliamentary reformer.

Our national expenditure, I am further convinced, is, in many departments, either altogether needless or grossly extravagant; and I feel assured that, by proper measures of financial reform, the pressure of taxation might yet be greatly reduced, without impairing the strength or endangering the welfare of our country.

I am, moreover, of opinion that a modification of the property tax, with a special view to the relief of incomes of precarious tenure and amount, is attainable, without involving the necessity of recurrence to exploded methods of taxation.

To every system of centralization I am strongly opposed, believing that local self-government, whether municipal or parochial, is most equitable, inexpensive, and useful.

I am a Protestant Dissenter, not only because I deem it un-

warrantable and unjust to compel a man to support any form of religion, but also because I believe that the Church loses more than she can gain by alliance with the State; yet I hold no principle at variance with that bond of union which true Christianity establishes between all its sincere professors. While, therefore, I expect with confidence the day when, relieved from the incubus of secular patronage, and from the invidious character of a favoured denomination, the Episcopal Church shall freely develop her native resources, and put forth the vigour of a new and better life, I cheerfully tender my reverence for all the good she now embodies and effects; on the same principle that impels me to cherish a feeling of brotherhood towards all, whether within or without her pale, who are agreed on the essential doctrines of the Protestant faith.

My ardent attachment to the sacred principles of religious liberty is life-long; and in the blessings which those principles secure, I wish every class of my countrymen to share, in the same ample measure in which I claim them for myself. I am, therefore, jealous of the pretensions of that religious system which arrogates for itself, in things sacred, infallibility, supremacy, and exclusiveness; and I regard with astonishment and indignation, the attempts of the Papacy to arrest the progress of knowledge and social improvement, and to crush the liberties of Europe. The aggressive claims which it has recently put forth in England, and the intolerant power which it would exert in Ireland, are reasons, though not for fear, yet for caution; and while I would not take from our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects a iota of the civil or religious freedom they enjoy, I would, nevertheless, prevent the abuse of that freedom, and firmly uphold the authority of law, and the integrity of our Protestant constitution.

I cannot refrain from adding my earnest condemnation of the men who, as ministers of a Protestant Church, insidiously undermine Protestant principles; and I avow my intention to use every means in my power to counteract their dangerous influence.

Under the influence of these principles, I consider the permanent endowment of the College of Maynooth by the act of 1845—an act carried in defiance of the strongly-expressed judgment of the people—as alike unjust and dangerous; and I am prepared to unite in any legislative measure for revoking that obnoxious statute.

I am decidedly opposed to Militia conscription; but, without entering into further detail, I conclude this avowal of my principles with simply declaring that, in the event of my return, I shall feel it my duty to promote reforms in every branch of the law, and especially as to matters hitherto unwisely confided to Ecclesiastical Courts.

Electors of Finsbury! such are my sentiments and convictions on the great interests which will occupy the nation in the forthcoming struggle. If, on this declaration, you shall deem me worthy of your confidence and support, and return me as your representative in Parliament, I will omit no opportunity of promoting the local interests of the borough, and I will faithfully pursue the course of policy I thus profess, and assiduously labour to redeem the assurances I now give.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
 Your obedient faithful servant,
 Enfield, June 11, 1852. THOMAS CHALLIS.

FINSBURY ELECTION.

A large and influential Meeting of the friends and supporters of Mr. Alderman CHALLIS, held at the Crown Tavern, Clerkenwell, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

"That this meeting, having heard from Mr. Alderman Challis a full exposition of his opinions upon the great topics of the day, have much pleasure in expressing their renewed confidence in him, and their unflinching determination to promote, by every means in their power, his return as representative for the borough of Finsbury."

June 28, 1852. WILLIAM HOOLE, Chairman.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF FINSBURY.

GENTLEMEN,—In anticipation of a General Election, my Colleague and myself solicited a few weeks past a continuance of that confidence which we flattered ourselves we have possessed during the period that we have had the honour of being elected your representatives in Parliament.

Since then I have learnt with deep regret, that, in consequence of sudden and severe illness, Mr. Wakley is no longer a candidate for the renewal of your suffrages; and I am also informed, that it is sedulously rumoured that his retirement has caused a change in my intentions. Under these circumstances, I venture again to trouble you, and, for the purpose of removing all doubts upon the subject, to state, for the benefit of those who I find for some time past have occupied themselves in secretly endeavouring to undermine me in your good opinion, that, while improved and improving health remains to me, the result of a poll, and a poll only, shall deprive me of that enviable distinction which, during five Parliaments, your suffrages have conferred, and which I consider the highest honour that a British Comonwealth can receive.

After Twenty-six years of devotion to the popular cause, I hope that I may, without offence, be permitted to observe, that, to make new professions would be but a sorry compliment either to you, or to myself, especially as the most unerring test of my opinions to be found in the record of my votes and the Parliamentary annals of the day, to which I fearlessly invite public scrutiny and attention, feeling confident, that, to whatever extent some may differ from me, all will do me the justice to admit, that I have uniformly endeavoured to serve you with integrity of principle and independence of conduct.

Unchanged, therefore, in my intentions, I am again, Gentleman, a candidate for the distinguished honour of your confidence and support, and beg to remain,

Your faithful and devoted servant,
 THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE.

1, Palace-chambers, June 14, 1852.

FINSBURY ELECTION.

At a MEETING of the Islington and Holloway Committee of the Anti-state-church Association, held this evening, it was resolved unanimously—"That, considering the important services rendered to the cause of religious equality by THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., during his long and faithful exposition of the views of Dissenters when Ecclesiastical questions have been discussed in the House of Commons, and being especially mindful of the occasion, when in 1847, in conjunction with Mr. Wakley, he supported Mr. Sharman Crawford's proposition for abrogating all religious endowments by the State,—this Committee pledges itself to strenuous exertions to secure his return at the approaching election."

JOHN TEMPLETON,
 HERBERT S. SKEATS, } Hon. Secretaries,
 June 29th, 1852.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now open, at their Gallery, 5, PALM-MALL EAST, from Nine till Dusk.

Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

GEORGE FRIPP, Sec.

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